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NINETIETH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1893. $1.00 PER YEAR.

STONES THROWN.

A Gang of Italians Attacked in Schenley Park by Native Workmen.

THEIR SHOVELS WERE WANTED.

One Disappointed Citizen Makes a Speech of Warning.

SHINING DOLLARS PAID OUT.

The Laborers Very Enthusiastic Over Receiving Their Money.

THE PAYMASTER CHEERED.

Additional Contributions Swell the Relief Fund.

MORE CASH IS STILL BADLY NEEDED

For the second time Schenley and Highland parks were given over Wednesday to Pittsburgh's army of unemployed. It took possession with a rush, charged right and left, and eager men with hungry families at home ran up over the hills and down in the ravines like boys just out of school. They were the men who were willing to take advantage of the relief committee's offer and work for $1 a day.

The army received many recruits. Indeed it was so large that it swamped the committee. The gentlemen were compelled to call a halt and announced that no more men would be hired until next week. Fully 1,200 men were then at work, but fully 1,200 more clamored, protested and argued that they might be allowed the same privilege. When they learned that this was impossible, the proceedings, like those of Tuesday, became more riotous. There were threats of violence.

It was said that unless more men were hired next morning the many who were left out in the cold would form an army of its own, march on to city hall and demand work or food. More men were disappointed yesterday than were pleased. But the committee found itself too far in the water and stopped the hiring of men. This, of course, is only temporary, and the committee will be prepared next week to furnish employment to almost as many men as apply.

CLAMORING FOR WORK.

The scenes in Schenley were wild again. The bulk of the unemployed went there, and all day there was more or less excitement. The men arrived at daybreak at the Fourteenth ward police station, just near the entrance, and camped there until fully daylight, when they moved over into the park and took up their headquarters at the little sheds near the Phipps conservatory. At 7 o'clock the park, from the entrance on Forbes street to the conservatory and all around it, was one black mass of men, numbering fully 1,800 souls. The men were clamoring and fighting to get nearest the tools, which were locked up in the little sheds, as the men well knew there were not nearly enough shovels and picks to arm that crowd.

As soon as the bosses began issuing the shovels the rush began in earnest. Two policemen were brushed aside in a twinkling, and it seemed nothing but a miracle that the little frame shed withstood the pressure against its sides. Superintendent McKnight attempted to employ those who had been there the day before, but it was impossible. He closed the front door and began issuing shovel and picks from the rear door to avoid the great crowd, but the men only changed their position. They leaped to the rear in simply no time. At length the tools were all given out. A thousand men were still clamoring for work. Many of them had certificates from their police captain, which they thought would secure them jobs.

The big crowd of dissatisfied men withdrew finally to the fence back of the conservatory, where a line of fires was built with all the loose wood that the men could pick up. Around these the men gathered and talked and scolded. Others overflowed into the conservatories and crowded it so that Superintendent Bennett was compelled to have officers thin out the crowd for fear damage would be done to the plants.

STONED THE ITALIANS.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a gang of Italians passed the idle men. A man at the fires yelled to them to lay down the shovels. Two or three more ran out to the laborers and had a wordy war. Coming back to their companions they told that the gang was made up of Italians. In a minute a chorus of jeers went up against the foreigners, and not finding this strong enough a shower of stones was sent after them. At this point Superintendent McKnight sent in to the city for officers to quell the trouble.

The men who were unable to get work were very indignant. They gathered again, and one of their number, an English speaking man, got up on a stump and made a speech. He regretted that there was not work enough for all and said it was the business of the committee to provide it. He said it was scandalous that people who are not Americans should be given employment, while people who spoke "United States" were left idle. He advised the men to go to city hall this morning and demand work. There were no great cheers after the speech, but there were many angry words. One of the men yelled: "The city must give us work or grub, and it must not go to foreigners." The men continued around their fires all day, but grew better spirited later and did nothing but talk quietly among themselves.

At noon there wasn't much dinner. Only about one in six had come provided with anything to eat. Those who did went into the conservatory, and it was a very common sight to see them divide with their less fortunate companions.

PAYING THE MEN OFF.

As the afternoon wore on inquiries about the paymaster became numerous, and every man was looking out for a carriage which it had been said would bring the money. It came at 4 o'clock. The carriage contained William R. Thompson, D. C. Ripley and W. J. Deihl. At 4:30 they began to pay. Foreman Fulmer's gang was called up from the hollow to the level ground near the conservatory. The men came up the hill on a run, laughing and joking at the ones who lagged behind in the race. They wanted to crowd around the carriage in a body, but two mounted policemen and six officers on foot prevented this. The men were drawn up in line like a military company, the boss at the head.

Paymaster Thompson and Mr. Ripley sat in the carriage with the money. The timekeeper stood at the left side of the door, Mr. Deihl at the right, Superintendent McKnight beside him and Steele Magee beside Mr. Deihl. Foreman Fulmer stood in front of them and two officers stood beyond them. Through this double line each man advanced as the timekeeper and Mr. McKnight called his name. The men fairly jumped out of their places in line to the carriage door, took their money and scampered into another line on the opposite side with many a bow and "Thank you, sir." The pay must have gone on at the rate of 10 men a minute, so well was the matter systematized. As soon as that gang was paid, and there were 66 men in it, the carriage drove off quickly to the next. The gang of men would watch it go and almost every time gave it a cheer. Nearly every man as he received his dollar from Mr. Thompson would say "Thank you" as he reached out his hand.

The paying party went around the gangs in this manner until the last one was reached. Then it was quite dark and the foremen provided lanterns and held them at the carriage doors so they could identify the men as they were called out of the ranks. Near the road to the Greenfield avenue viaduct several gangs were massed in military formation, the carriage standing in the central space. Each foreman called out his men, who answered with a loud "here" and ran up between the line of men and officers to the carriage. It was nearly 7 o'clock when the last man was paid. Almost $1,200 was paid out to the 900 men in the park, which included the pay for Tuesday.

AT HIGHLAND PARK.

In Highland park the same scenes existed. There were 500 men there and they were paid in the same manner. The smiles that spread over the faces of many of the men as they got their money was enough to soften the stoutest heart. The men kept their money in their hands in many cases, unwilling to trust their pockets. One colored man when he received his dollar cried out: "Yere goes dis shiner for a pork chop," and other expressions of that nature were common.

Once in the afternoon a gentleman driving a fine span of horses went around among the men. He had several dozen pairs of working gloves in the buggy, and driving up to a gang he would throw out what he thought ought to help the crowd. Then there would follow one of the finest scrambling matches ever seen. The picks and shovels would be thrown down in a jiffy and everybody went after the gloves. One gang on a hill saw the performance going on in the valley below. Someone yelled that a man was giving out gloves. That gang immediately started down the ravine like a pack of hounds and never stopped till the buggy was reached. Unfortunately the gentleman had not gloves enough to go around, but he said he would return with more.

CARDINAL GIBBONS TALKS.

His Opinion Expressed on the Labor Problem.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The correspondent of the *Chronicle* sends a long interview with Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore on the labor problem. The article says that the writer is glad to learn that Cardinal Gibbons declares it to be sound Catholic doctrine that if the family cannot decently be maintained the state is irreparably injured. When reminded of such a blot on modern industrialism as the Standard oil company, and asked whether the colossal wealth gained by such tactics as have enriched the Rockefellers for instance, is not the fair prey of an enlightened community, his eminence replies: "We cannot go back on what is done."

If this doctrine is to be taken literally, the *Chronicle* says, all that is necessary to be done in order to secure for your property the defense of the Catholic church is just to pile it up in the quickest way you can. Such a doctrine would be fatal even to the modest reform of progression income tax. The cardinal dislikes strikes, so do we, but better a thousand times a strike than the perpetration of injustice which compels man to live below the standard of decency.

As for the coming conflict between American democracy and the Catholic claim for the introduction of its own religious teaching into the public schools, or in lieu of that the demand for public money for the endowment of parochial schools, only one thing can prevent it, namely, the withdrawal by the Catholic church of its antediluvian claim. America is hardly likely to lag behind France in such a matter.

CONTEST NOT VERY LIKELY.

Republicans Not Specific in Charges Against Mayor Hopkins.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Nothing has yet materialized on the charges of fraud in the election of Mayor Hopkins made by the Republicans. It is not likely anything will be done until after the official canvass of the vote, which ought to be finished by to-morrow night. The Democrats do not expect a contest. The police, or unofficial returns, give Hopkins a plurality of 1,141. Mayor Hopkins says:

"The result demonstrates one thing, and that is that the American people are too broad-minded and too liberal to tolerate appeals to national and race prejudices."

WORK FOR 25,000.

Fall River Print Mills to Resume With Big Orders.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The details of a transaction which will give prosperity to nearly 25,000 mill hands at Fall River have been made public in this city. By the recent purchase of about 80,000 pieces of print cloths, at a cost of more than $1,000,000, the overstocked market has been relieved, and the demand for the goods has increased to such an extent that the Fall River mills have received orders which will keep them running through the winter, thus providing work for 25,000 mill hands.

Officers Get Their Raise.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The *Herald's* dispatch from Pernambuco says: President Peixoto's agents have decided to grant the rather "steep" price demanded by the officers of his new dynamite cruiser, the Nictheroy, who were shipped from New York. They asked $5,000 each for reenlisting in his service for three months further duty. After some demur this has been conceded, and the Nictheroy's officers will remain with her.

ANYTHING BUT THE ROPE.

Sensation Caused by Prendergast's Attorney in Court.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The defense in the Prendergast trial is confident that the fact that the jury was separated when the members were allowed to vote in the mayoralty election for a successor to the prisoner's victim will entitle Prendergast to a new trial if the case goes against him. Attorney Wade said to-day there was no doubt that the separation of the jury would give a valid excuse for taking the case to a higher court.

Dr. Moyer was called by the state today, and the defense caused a sensation by claiming him as its witness. The doctor was not in court when called, and a bailiff was promptly sent out to bring him in. Several witnesses who had business dealings with Prendergast testified that they considered him sane.

Attorney Wade created a sensation by announcing in court that he would accept any form of punishment for Prendergast but the rope. "I will not contest any other form of a verdict," said he, "and the prisoner's family will accept a sentence for life in prison, or an institution for the insane. I will suggest such a disposition of the case to the jury, but the prisoner must not hang. I will contest a death sentence in the higher courts."

It is expected all evidence will be in by Saturday. Dr. Moyer did not appear during the day.

ITS WORK IS FINISHED.

PENNSYLVANIA'S WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION ADJOURNS.

After Settling Accounts $2,000 Surplus Will Remain.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 20.—This evening the world's fair commission of Pennsylvania concluded its work and adjourned. Governor Pattison made an eloquent speech in which he referred to the work of the commission and the splendid exhibit made by this state. Thanks were tendered all who had prominently assisted in the work in Pennsylvania, including Major Stuart and the Philadelphia councils. The newspapers also came in for thankful recognition. Eulogies were pronounced on those who had died during preparations for the exposition, Charles S. Welte, Mrs. Harriet A. Lucas and General William McClelland. It was decided to perfect a social organization, and a meeting will be held in Philadelphia next October. The officers of the organization are Governor Pattison, president; Captain Hasson, vice-president, and Rodney Mercur, secretary and treasurer.

Two meetings of the executive committee were held to-day. There was discussion over Executive Commissioner Farquhar's board bill at Chicago, amounting to $810, but after it was agreed to approve the bill Mr. Farquhar announced he would pay it himself. Another bill of $900 for personal expenses incidental to his work as executive commissioner was ordered paid.

Mr. Farquhar says with the proceeds of the sale of the contents of the Pennsylvania building it is believed there will be a surplus of $2,000 at least, which will go toward paying a share of the expense of the military display on Pennsylvania day and premiums to live stock exhibitors. If the state building on the world's fair grounds can be given to anybody who will preserve it for a proper public purpose it will be presented free, otherwise it will probably go to the Globe wrecking company, of Chicago, for $1,500.

Decision Against Chili.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The court of queen's bench to-day rendered judgment in the suit of Chili against the Royal Mail steamship company and the London and River Platte bank, regarding the possession of 338 silver bars, valued at £130,000, which were conveyed from Chili to the Montevideo branch of the River Platte bank by the British warship Espiegle at the request of President Balmaceda. The court delivered judgment in favor of the defendants.

The Kearsarge to San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Kearsarge has been ordered from New York to San Domingo to protect American interests. Word was received at the state department several days ago of an effort to assassinate President Heureaux, of San Domingo. The news came from Hayti and is not very definite. How far American citizens may be involved is not known.

Helping Cincinnati's Poor.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—In addition to the donations which it has been the custom of Mr. John R. McLean, proprietor of the *Enquirer*, to distribute at Christmas, he will this year give $5,000 to the worthy poor of Cincinnati. Everything will be delivered at the homes of the needy, provision to this end having been made outside of the donation.

A Fireman Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—The Louisiana rice mill, corner Choutipilas and Callipe streets, was burned to-day. Loss, $75,000. Pipeman F. Hauch, of the fire department, was killed by a falling smokestack.

Changed the Paper's Name.

The name of the *The Young Christian*, the official organ of the Young People's Christian union of the U. P. church, has been changed to the *Christian Union*.

NEWS OF THREE STATES.

THE Shenango glass works resumed last night. Five hundred hands got work.

THE farmers' institute, of Westmoreland county, opened yesterday at Mt. Pleasant.

THE New Brighton (Pa.) fire engine company has been granted a charter at Harrisburg.

Two hundred miners at the Slope coal mine at Salineville, O., struck yesterday against wage reductions.

DOCTORS say Mrs. Constance Sengat, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who shot herself near the heart, may recover.

SEVERAL students at Geneva college, at Beaver Falls, have been threatened with expulsion for card-playing.

REPORTS to Ohio's railroad commissioner show that not one passenger was killed in that state during the year ending November 15.

ALFRED TAYLOR, who was seriously injured by falling through a bridge near Mercer, has gotten a verdict for $500 damages from Mercer county.

JOHN ZOLLARS, a Pittsburgh traveling salesman, had Samuel Villard arrested at Wooster, O., for embezzlement. Villard was discharged and has sued Zollars for $5,000 for false arrest.

CASH IN RIVERS.

The Pittsburgh Steamboatmen Learn Not to Expect a Very Great Sum.

WILL GO TO WASHINGTON AGAIN.

Senators Confronted by a Unique and Monster Petition.

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE INDORSED.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Captain Addison Lysle and the other Pittsburgh coal men who came here to advocate government purchase of the Monongahela locks and dams did not appear before the rivers and harbors committee of the house to-day. They had talks with Congressmen Dalzell, Sipe and Stone, and the latter will endeavor to get a provision inserted in the river and harbor bill providing for the purchase. The coal men will probably return to Washington after the holiday recess and appear before the committee.

It is not likely the committee will feel disposed to do anything at this session looking to the purchase of the locks and dam. While Chairman Blanchard and other members of the committee are favorable to the plan of government purchases, the necessity of keeping down all appropriations at present is so pressing that they will hardly consent to voting any money for the purpose now. All river and harbor appropriations will be cut to the lowest possible point, and from present appearances the bill that will be reported will not carry more than $8,000,000 against $22,000,000 appropriated at the first session of the last congress.

But in addition to the $8,000,000 the river and harbor bill will carry appropriations for those improvements which are being done under the continuous contract system, and which, included in the sundry civil bill, will amount to about $8,000,000 more.

AID FOR SHIP RAILWAY.

Colonel James P. Andrews, of Pittsburgh, one of the chief promoters of the Tehuantepec ship railway scheme, would like to have the government extend its aid to that project instead of to the Nicaragua canal. Colonel Andrews was here to-day and, accompanied by Representative Wm. A. Stone, appeared before the house commerce committee. Both he and Mr. Stone explained to the committee the ship railway scheme. When Senator Morgan's resolution calling for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the advisability of government aid being extended to the Nicaragua canal project comes over to the house from the senate, Mr. Stone will move to amend it so as to include the Tehuantepec ship railway in the inquiry.

The chances are, however, the Democrats will oppose this extension of the scope of the inquiry, because the favorable mention of the Nicaragua canal in the president's message gives that project a sort of standing as a Democratic measure.

The Hawaiian question was disposed of for the present in the senate to-day, when, after Mr. Hoar's ranting, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the committee on foreign relations. Later in the day, by resolution offered by Chairman Morgan, of the committee on foreign relations, that committee was directed to inquire and report whether any, and if so what, irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other course between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent revolution in those islands. The resolution for a joint committee of three senators and three members to examine and report to congress upon the maritime canal company of Nicaragua, with authority to visit Nicaragua, was agreed to.

The senate also concurred in the house resolution for a recess from to-morrow until January 3.

A PETITION 10 FEET HIGH.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) presented a unique petition on the subject of good roads. It was signed by about 150,000 citizens and asked for the establishment of a department of roads in the national government. It was wound on two immense rolls supported by wooden and iron frames 10 feet high. It required the efforts of several employes to wheel the immense petition into the senate chamber. It was referred to the committee on interstate commerce.

Mr. Morgan explained that the purpose of his resolution was to have a settlement of the charges made against this and the former administration regarding their Hawaiian policy. Mr. Call (Dem., Florida) took occasion to say that he regarded the president's message an exceedingly able state paper, and the president's course met his entire approval.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The house spent the day in consideration of the two pending conference reports, those on the urgent deficiency of the last session and for the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, preparatory to the adjournment for the holiday recess to-morrow. Both reports were agreed to after some very lively speeches. The deficiency bill called forth a very bitter arraignment of both parties for wanton extravagance from Mr. Hutchison, of Texas, and the bridge bill as amended by the senate was vigorously opposed by Mr. Cummings, Mr. Warner, General Sickles and Mr. Bartlett, of New York, but it was finally passed by a decisive vote.

After the report of the secretary of the treasury was laid before the house, Mr. Sayers called up the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill. Mr. Hutchison took the floor and made a vigorous speech in which he scored congress and the members of all political parties for the reckless and wanton extravagance displayed in these bills.

DON'T YOU SMILE, JERRY.

"Oh, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Simpson) need not smile," he said, squarely facing the Kansas Populist. "I intend to pay my respects to his party before I finish. He stood here yesterday when members were voting him mileage like Cassabianca on the burning deck whence all but him had fled. But where were his Populist colleagues? Every one of them voted for the steal."

He had lost hope of the Populist party when but one member (Mr. Simpson) would vote against such plundering as took place yesterday. He still looked with hope, however, to the silver Democrats against the [illegible] more silver Democrats. At the conclusion of Mr. Hutchison's remarks a vote was taken, which resulted in 141 to 60, and the house receded from its disagreement. This disposed of the bill.

Mr. Geary then presented the conference report on the New York and New Jersey bridge bill. A long discussion followed, but the conference report was agreed to—162 to 52.

Mr. Wheeler, from the committee on territories, reported a bill for the admission of Oklahoma territory. At 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

MAC VEAGH CONFIRMED.

Mr. Hailmann Named Superintendent of Indian Schools.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, to be ambassador to Italy; Calvin McKenn, postmaster at Mechanicsburg, Pa. The president sent in the nomination of Wm. N. Hailmann, of Indiana, to be superintendent of Indian schools. Fourth-class postmasters were appointed in Pennsylvania to-day as follows: O. F. Johnson, of Litchfield, Bradford county; J. S. Young, of Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery country; F. E. Hagadarn, Windham, Bradford county.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. Daniel M. Dorchester, of Massachusetts, as superintendent of Indian schools, will take effect January 16, and his successor, Mr. Hailmann, will qualify on that date. Dr. Hailmann has been engaged in educational work almost 40 years, and is now the superintendent of schools in La Porte, Ind. It is the intention of the department to locate Dr. Hailmann's office in this city.

HE'D SOAR AWAY ON HIGH.

Knock a Hole Up in the Sky, Would Senator Cockrell.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Cockrell raised a laugh in the senate to-day after Mr. Hoar had produced his monster petition for good roads by presenting a bill to promote aerial navigation with the remark:

"Let the gentleman consider this and we needn't mind how muddy the roads are."

The bill authorized the appropriation of $100,000 for payment to any inventor from any part of the world who shall at any time prior to January 1, 1900, construct a vessel that will demonstrate the safety of navigating the air at a speed of 30 miles an hour and capable of carrying passengers and freight to the extent of five tons.

At the Revenue Tax Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—To-day the Democratic members of the ways and means committee began active work on the internal revenue features of the bill. The first question to be decided is that of an income tax, and it looks as if the individual income tax proposition would have to be adopted. Such a system, including an inheritance tax, would make up the main portion of the deficit.

Pension Service Crippled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The special examination service of the pension bureau has been seriously crippled. Unless the appropriation is increased the entire field force will be called in to the office and the dismissal of all of them, 246, will be recommended. Of the total number of cases now being investigated by examiners there are 3,000 in which fraud is alleged.

Inspector Fehrenbatch Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Carlisle has received and accepted the resignation of John Fehrenbatch, supervising inspector of steam vessels at Cincinnati.

On the Flag Issue, of Course.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—To-night Major I. B. Brown, of Erie, authorized the announcement that he would be a candidate for secretary of internal affairs before the next regular Republican state convention. Major Brown is the present deputy secretary of internal affairs, who swiped the rebel flag at the world's fair. He proposes to give Giles D. Price a brush in his own county for the honor.

For Bombarding Banker Engle.

BRECKENRIDGE, COL., Dec. 20.—John Roher, a miner, is under arrest here charged with having attempted to assassinate Banker Engle Monday by throwing a bomb into his bed-room. He has resided here for two years, and it is said he has made threats against Mr. Engle.

AZTEC TOWNS DISCOVERED.

They Prove That Irrigation Was Once Quite Successful.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—An Eddy (New Mexico) dispatch says: Yesterday Will McMillian, of St. Louis, and E. B. Bronson, of El Paso, an authority on prehistoric Indian ruins, discovered at from 20 to 40 miles below Eddy the crumbled remains of five different Aztec towns that formerly contained, according to usual estimates, 15,000 to 20,000 people. Excavations are soon to be made to expose walls, farms and dwellings buried by sands from the hills near by. A canyon nearby, now filled with sand, formerly furnished water. The remains of an ancient canal were discovered. Broken pottery, arrowheads and stone axes prove the identity of the race to be the same as that which, when extinguished, left partially built towns in northern Mexico and northern New Mexico and Arizona. They were a people who built towns in the hills for defense and farmed the riverlands. Their discovery here shows that agriculture was carried on by irrigation by the prehistoric dwellers and a dense population supported.

SPEED VERSUS HUMAN LIFE.

DISPATCHER CORNELL'S SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

A Minute or Two Balanced Against Scores of People.

MARSHALL, MICH., Dec. 20.—The cross-examination of Train Dispatcher Cornell was resumed at the trial of Conductor Scott to-day, and a profound sensation was caused by the witness' answers.

"Do you as train dispatcher owe any duty to the traveling public?" asked Mr. Meacham for the defense. There was a long pause.

"I suppose so," he said at last.

"What is it?"

"To avoid accidents, I suppose."

"Do you owe any duty to your company?"

"Certainly. To keep trains moving as rapidly as possible."

"Now, sir, which of these duties do you consider more important?"

"I reckon they are about equally important."

"Then you want to go on record as saying that the saving of a minute or two of time to the company is just as important as saving scores of human lives? Is that it?"

"Yes, sir," after a pause.

"Then you wanted to save a minute or two of time when you hurried Conductor Scott out of Battle Creek station on that fatal morning? That was it, was it?"

"I suppose so."

An audible sigh of suppressed indignation was heard all over the room at this juncture. Switchman McCullough then testified that he let train No. 6 out on the main line from three to five minutes before the collision occurred, and that the train was moving about 10 miles per hour. The prosecution expect to show that the train ran at the rate of from 23 to 25 miles per hour. The defense have intimated that they can show by the superintendent of the road and other officers that the Grand Trunk employes are not expected to live up to their rules.

Costly Blaze Near Akron.

AKRON, O., Dec. 20.—Fire destroyed the entire plant of the Akron white sand and stone company, located two miles west of this city, this afternoon. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $25,000. Sixty men were thrown out of employment.

Blame It on the Wilson Bill.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—About September 1 the Griffin car wheel company made a reduction in wages of 10 per cent. The employes have now received notice that wages will be put back to the old figure, the advance dating from December 1.

Closed by Slack Orders.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The Louis Tompkins hat works, employing 200 hands, have closed down indefinitely, the cause being lack of orders.

STEVENS' SCREECH

This Time It Is for the Impeachment of President Cleveland.

ATTACKS GET MORE VIRULENT.

He Rings in George III. and Lord North and Draws Parallels.

ONLY HIS FRIENDS WERE RIGHT.

AUGUSTA, ME., Dec. 20.—Ex-Minister Stevens to-night made the following reply to President Cleveland's message and his criticisms of Mr. Stevens's official conduct:

"Only once in our political history has a majority of the congress of the United States solemnly resolved in favor of impeaching the occupant of the executive chair. Probably it was well that the effort to remove Andrew Johnson from his office was arrested just on the brink of success. The great reluctance of the conservative men of the country to remove the chief executive for abuse of power seems to have encouraged President Cleveland to resort to the extraordinary measure of overturning the provisional government of Hawaii, while as much as possible concealing his arbitrary design from the American congress and the American people.

"Look at the historical facts dispassionately and no one will deny that the lines of usurpation and injustice on which President Cleveland and the secretary of state have acted since the 7th of March last, coupled with the ex-parte star chamber course of Commissioner Blount relative to the accepted testimony of Liliuokalani's fallen and corrupt ministers, are more sweeping and more hostile to Anglo-Saxon liberty than the act of George III, and the Lord North ministry, which drove the American colonies to successful revolt.

"There is nothing in American history more shameful in its scope of injustice and tyranny than the attempt of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham to crush out liberty and American interests in Hawaii by the threat to restore the extinct Hawaiian monarchy by force of arms or by diplomatic chicanery and pressure, more infamous, if possible, than the use of ball and bayonet.

"President Cleveland's recent special message in which he so severely criticises the course of the recent American minister at Honolulu is but a feeble repetition of the statement of Secretary Gresham, previously published. In my answer to Blount's report I showed conclusively, as did Minister Thurston and other thoroughly responsible witnesses, that the allegations in that report against the official conduct of Captain Wiltse and myself are grossly untrue and are in manifest antagonism to all the reasonable probabilities and logic of the situation in Honolulu in January last.

"Cleveland's grossly untrue and shamefully unjust allegation against myself and the naval commander rests entirely on the statement of the four notoriously corrupt ministers of the fallen queen, of Wilson, the queen's favorite and other thoroughly discredited testimony.

"I repeat here what has been amply verified again and again, that neither by force nor by threat of force, or by any action of mine, was the fall of the monarchy precipitated. If President Cleveland sees fit to make a point against my official conduct, that months before last January I had advocated annexation, he deliberately and purposely conceals that what I said in my dispatch in November, 1892, was a confidential statement to the department of state of the true condition of affairs in Hawaii, a report of facts which by the established rules and practice of diplomacy I was in duty bound to make known to my government.

"As to the landing of the Boston marines January 16, I only did what had been done in a previous Hawaiian crisis by Commander Woodward on the request of Minister Merrill, acting under the Cleveland-Bayard order, August 1, 1889.

"The president's statement that the three points at which our small naval force was placed were not favorably chosen for the protection of American life and property is radically an error, as all know who are familiar with the map and the buildings of Honolulu.

"The representations of the president that the queen and Wilson had sufficient force in the limited area of the police station to sustain the monarchy is notoriously absurd to all honest persons acquainted with the facts. This studiously maintained assumption of the president is based on the testimony of the notoriously corrupt representatives of the rings that surrounded the queen.

"That the Hawaiian monarch was overturned by United States forces was and is put forth for the sole purpose of bringing discredit on the preceding administration at Washington, and on the action of the foreign relations committee of the United States senate in favor of annexation. It remains to be seen if the American congress and American people will approve the conspiracy to make war on the provisional government at Hawaii, and use the military forces of the United States, or the diplomatic pressure of the United States for the restoration of a semi-barbarous queen in wanton defiance of the best American opinions and antecedents, and by an excessive use of executive power against an American colony more positive and more inexcusable than that which George III. and his ministers sought to impose on the American colonies that formed the government of the United States.

JOHN L. STEVENS."

Light Sentence for Shannon.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 20.—In court here to-day Thomas H. Shannon, late cashier of the Pittsburgh & Western railroad at this point, who was convicted of embezzlement of $2,190 of the company's money, pleaded guilty of four different cases of forgery. This afternoon he was sentenced to two years and ten months on each case; the time on all to be computed concurrently from this date, so that he will only serve two years and ten months in all.

Germ of Another Strike.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—A secret meeting of railroad employes was held here last night. No positive information can be had of the proceedings, but it is learned that the Lehigh Valley men have presented grievances to the various railway organizations, and a proposition will be submitted to a vote of local bodies which contemplates tying up every road between New York and Chicago. Firemen, engineers, trainmen and telegraphers, it is said, are to take action.

A Town in the River.

Next Saturday a petition will be presented to court by the council of Rankin station asking for a change in the boundary lines. The new municipality was recently incorporated out of a part of Braddock township, and it has been discovered that the southern line makes zigzags in the middle of the river.

Show This to Your Neighbors and Friends.

Tell Them as Subscribers to the Great Semi-Weekly Post

THEY GET

2 papers	every week of reading matter	104	in a year
16 pages	“ “ “ “ “	832	“ “ “
112 columns	“ “ “ “ “	5,824	“ “ “
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2,352 inches	“ “ “ “ “	122,304	“ “ “
28,224 lines	“ “ “ “ “	1,467,648	“ “ “
197,568 words	“ “ “ “ “	10,273,531	“ “ “

THIS MAKES

2186 pages of the New York Ledger.	7644 pages of Scribner's Magazine.
2912 “ “ “ Harper's Weekly.	“ “ “ Century Magazine.
“ “ “ “ Judge.	“ “ “ Harper's Magazine.
“ “ “ “ Puck.	“ “ “ St. Nicholas Magazine
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Write proper names very plainly.

THE WILSON BILL.

A Fine Treatise on Tariff Is the Majority Ways and Means Report.

NOT SO RADICAL AS IS DESIRED.

With Low Customs Duties Everything Points to Prosperity.

HISTORY WARRANTS THE BELIEF.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following is the majority report of the ways and means committee:

The American people, after the fullest and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightly decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and grievously unjust in operation. They have decided, as free men must always decide, that the power of taxation has no lawful or constitutional exercise except for providing revenue for the support of the government. Every departure from this principle is a departure from the fundamental principles of free institutions, and inevitably works out a gross inequality in the citizenship of a country.

For more than 30 years we have levied the largest part of our federal taxes in violation of this vital truth, until we have reached in the existing tariff an extreme and voluminous system of class taxation to which history may be challenged to furnish any parallel. So many private enterprises have been taken into partnership with the government, so many private interests now share in the rich prerogative of taxing 70,000,000 people, any attempt to dissolve this illegal union is necessarily encountered by an opposition that rallies behind the intolerance of monopoly, the power of concentrated wealth, the inertia of fixed habits and the honest errors of a generation of false teaching.

NOT A RADICAL MEASURE.

The bill on which the committee has expended much patient and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people. It no more professes to be purged of all protection than to be free of all error in its complex and manifold details. However we may deny the existence of any legislative pledge or of the right of any congress to make such pledge for the continuance of duties that carry with them more or less acknowledged protection, we must recognize that great interests do exist whose existence and prosperity it is no part of our reform either to imperil or to curtail.

We believe, and we have the warrant of our own past experience for believing, that reduction of duties will not injure but give more abundant life to all our great manufacturing industries, however much they may dread the change. In dealing with the tariff question, as with every other long-standing abuse that has interwoven itself with our social or industrial system, the legislator must always remember that in the beginning temperate reform is safest, having in itself the principle of growth.

A glance at the tariff legislation of our own country ought to satisfy every intelligent student that protection has always shown its falsity as a system of economy by its absolute failure to insure healthy and stable prosperity to manufacture. It teaches men to depend on artificial help on laws taxing their countrymen for prosperity in business rather than upon their own skill and effort. It throws business out of its natural channels into artificial channels where there must always be fluctuation and uncertainty, and it makes a tariff system the football of party politics and the stability of large business interests the stake of every popular election.

None have recognized this truth more fully than the men who from time to time have engaged in the so-called protected industries. Years ago Mr. Edward Everett stated in an oration at Lowell that the sagacious men who founded the manufactures of New England were never friends of a high tariff policy.

TARIFF NOT WANTED.

Hon. Amasa Walker, a former member of this house from Massachusetts, and one of our foremost writers on economic questions, declared it to be within his own personal knowledge that when the proposal was made to impose the protective tariff of 1816 the leading manufacturers of Rhode Island, among whom was Mr. Slater, the father of cotton spinning in this country, met at the counting room of one of their number, and after deliberate consultation came unanimously to the conclusion that they would rather be let alone, as their business had grown up naturally and succeeded as well, and they felt confident of its continued prosperity if let alone by the government.

They argued that by laying a protective tariff their business would be thrown out of its natural channels and be subjected to fluctuation and uncertainty, but, as usual, the clamor of selfish and less far-sighted men, and the ambition of lawmakers to usurp the place of Providence, prevailed. The country entered on a protective policy, with the unfailing result that the government help begot a violent demand for more government help.

The moderate tariff of 1816 rapidly grew into the "tariff of abominations" that carried the country to the verge of civil discord and provoked a natural revolution. Protection has run a like course since 1861. When congress began to repeal war burdens and relieve manufacturers of the internal taxes which they had used to secure compensatory duties on like foreign products they aroused a demand throughout the country, without respect to party, for a reduction of the war tariff.

FIGHT ON PROTECTION.

Unable to resist this demand, the protected industries baffled and thwarted any reduction of consequence until 1872, when they defeated a house bill that did make a substantial reduction by substituting a senate bill which carried a horizontal cut of 10 per cent. As soon, however, as the election of 1874 gave the next house to the Democratic party that bill was repealed by the outgoing Republicans and rates restored to what they were before 1872.

And although the demand for tariff reform and for reduction of taxes has ever since been a burning and growing one in the country, the protected industries have exacted and received from every Republican congress elected since 1874 an increase of their protection, occasionally permitting the repeal or the lessening of a tax that was paid into the treasury in order to keep away from, or to increase, duties levied for their benefit.

Protection left to its natural momentum never stops short of prohibition, and prohibitory walls are always needing to be built higher or to be patched and strengthened. A protective tariff never has given and never can give stability and satisfaction to its own beneficiaries. Even if its victims are too weak or too scattered to agitate for its decrease, those beneficiaries are sure to agitate for an increase.

When the reform tariff of 1846 was before congress the air was full of prophecies that it would destroy our manufacturing industries, throw labor out of employment, or compel it to work at pauper wages, and dwarf and arrest the prosperous growth of the country. Every representative of four great manufacturing states of New England voted against it, with gloomy forebodings of its blighting effect. The rate of duties provided in that tariff was much lower than those of the bill we here offer.

WAGES WENT UP AND STAYED.

What was the result? Instead of practically killing the industries and pauperizing the labor of New England, or the rest of the country, the tariff of 1846 gave immense vigor to manufactures, with steady employment and increasing wages to labor. So that after 11 years' experience under it, the longest period of stability we have ever enjoyed under any tariff, the representatives of these same states with practical unanimity voted for a further reduction of 20 per cent, and by a two-thirds vote sustained the tariff of 1857, which made a reduction of 25 per centum.

And so well contented and prosperous were the manufactures of that and other sections of the country under the low rate of tariff of 1857 that when the Morrill bill of 1861 took the first backward step there was a general protest against it. The Hon. Alexander Rice, of Massachusetts, said in the house:

"The manufacturer asks no additional protection. He has learned among other things that the greatest evil next to a ruinous competition from foreign sources is an excessive protection, which stimulates a like ruinous and irresponsible competition at home."—(*Congressional Globe*, 1859-60, page 1867.)

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "When Mr. Stanton says the manufacturers are urging and pressing the bill he says what he must certainly know is incorrect; the manufacturers have asked over and over again to be let alone." (Ibid 2053.) Mr. Morrill himself has since said that the tariff of 1861 was not asked for, and but coldly welcomed by manufacturers.—(*Congressional Globe*, 1869-70, page 3295.)

PLEASED WITH LOW TARIFF.

Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, then chairman of the senate finance committee, said: "Have any of the manufacturers come here to complain or ask for new duties? Is it not notorious that if we leave it to the manufacturers of New England themselves, to the manufacturers of hardware, textile fabrics, etc., there would be a large majority against any change. Do we not know that the woolen manufacture dates its revival from the tariff of 1857, which altered the duties on wool?"

The history of American industry shows that during no other period has there been a more healthy and rapid development of our manufacturing industry than during the 15 years of low tariff from 1846 to 1861, nor a more healthy and harmonious growth of agriculture and all other industries of the country.

No chapter in our political experience carries with it a more salutary lesson than this, and none can appeal more strongly to law-makers to establish a just and rational system of public revenues, neither exhausting agriculture by constant blood-letting nor keeping manufacturers alternating between chills and fevers by artificial pampering. In this direction alone lies stability, concord of sections and of great industries.

SIMPLY DOING A DUTY.

We have already said that public discussion may disclose errors of minor detail in the schedules of the bill. To escape such errors would require so thorough and minute a knowledge of all the divisions, sub-divisions, complex and manifold mazes and involutions of our chemical, textile, metal and other industries that no committee of congress, no matter how extended the range of their personal knowledge, or how laborious or painstaking their efforts, could ever hope to possess. We have not forgotten that we represent the people who are many, as well as the protected interests who are few, and while we have dealt with the latter in no spirit of unfriendliness, we have felt that it was our duty and not their privilege to make the tariff schedules.

Those who concede the right of beneficiaries to fix their own bounties must necessarily commit to them the framing and wording of laws by which those bounties are paid to them. A committee of congress thus becomes merely the amanuensis of the protected interests. It has been shown so clearly and so often in the debates of this house that nearly every important schedule of the existing law was made in its very words and figures by representatives of the interests it was framed to protect that it is unnecessary in our report to present the record proof of this fact, but it may not be amiss to cite further evidence to show that this is not only the necessary rule, but the open and avowed method of framing protective tariffs.

When the senate substitute for the bill passed by this house in the Fiftieth congress—which substitute is a real basis of the existing law—was being prepared Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, appeared before the senate sub-committee and used this language:

THIS IS REFRESHING.

"Instead of coming before your sub-committee for a formal hearing on our Massachusetts industries I thought the best way was to carefully prepare a table of all the various industries, perhaps some 60 or 70 in all, and ask Brother Aldrich to go over them with me to ascertain what the people wanted in each case, and if there were any cases where the committee had not already done exactly what the petitioners desired or had not inflexibly passed upon the question I could have a hearing before you; but I find in every instance the action of the committee, as Mr. Aldrich thinks it likely to be, is entirely satisfactory to the interests I represent with the exception of one or two, and the papers in regard to these cases I have handed to Mr. Aldrich."

No stronger indictment of the whole protective system could be made than that which is unconsciously carried in these words of a United States senator, that laws which impose taxes on the great masses of people must be written in language so technical that the most intelligent citizen cannot fully understand them, and that the rates of taxation should be dictated by the selfishness and greed of those who are to receive the taxes. We have believed that the first step toward a reform of the tariff should be a release of taxes on the materials of industry. There can be no substantial and beneficial reduction upon the necessary clothing and other comforts of the American people, nor any substantial and beneficial enlargement of the field of American labor, so long as we tax materials and processes of production.

Every tax upon the producer falls with increased force on the consumer. Every tax on the producer in this country is a protection to his competitors in all other countries, and so narrows his market as to limit the number and lessen the wages of those to whom he can give employment. Every cheapening in the cost or enlargement of the supply of his raw materials, while primarily inuring to the benefit of the manufacturer, passes under free competition immediately and entirely to the consumer, who very soon gets even more benefit out of it than such reductions seem to carry, because with the rapid widening of his market the manufacturer is able to sell at a smaller profit.

REACHING THE TOILERS.

It is therefore a very narrow and short-sighted view which supposes that we release the duties on iron ore and coal and wool and other like articles for the benefit of those who manufacture our iron, steel, woolen and other fabrics. We are legislating for the great millions of consumers beyond them, and for the scores of thousands of laborers to whom they may thus give steady and well-paid employment. It is no less a narrow and short-sighted view that supposes that a removal of the tariff duties on such necessaries of industry will inflict any real loss upon those who produce them in our own country.

The enlargement of markets for our products in other countries, the increase in the internal commerce and in the carrying trade of our own country, will insure a growing home market for all these things that will quickly outstrip anything they could have under the protective system. Iron and coal are the basis of modern industry. The abundance and cheapness of their supply offers us in many lines of production the manufacturing supremacy of the world. While the mines of other countries are becoming exhausted and the cost of mining in consequence is increasing, we are constantly discovering and developing new sources of supply.

NO FEAR OF COMPETITION.

The discovery of the immense beds of Bessemer ores in the lake region and of foundry ores in several of the southern states, their convenience for transportation and for the assemblage of materials, the use of the steam shovel in mining—all these have so cheapened the cost of producing pig iron and steel as to take away all possibility and danger of foreign competition in almost every part of the country.

Not less rapid has been the growth of our coal production. The coal area of the United States, as stated by Mr. Saward in the *Coal Trade* for 1893, is estimated at 192,000 square miles, of which 120,000 can be comfortably worked at present. This coal area is over three times larger than that of the rest of the world combined. The existing duty of 75 cents a ton on iron ore and on bituminous coal cannot be justified either as a protective or a revenue duty. The importations into this country are too small to add materially to our revenue, while no one contends that the cost of mining is higher in the United States than in the countries that might seek our market.

It could never have been intended that a constitution which establishes perfect freedom of internal trade among the states should countenance laws that hold one section of the Union, however remote, tributary to other sections for the supplies of those necessary materials whose location is ordained by natural law and not by human choice.

THE FREEING OF WOOL.

This house in two congresses in recent years, having, after full debate, passed laws putting wool on the free list, it is not deemed necessary in this report to attempt a restatement of the reasons for doing so. It is enough to say that the tariff upon wool, while bringing no real benefit to the American wool grower, least of all to the American farmer, who, in any balancing of accounts, must see that he yearly pays out a good dollar for every doubtful dime he may receive under its operation, has disastrously hampered our manufacturing industry and made cruel and relentless war upon the health, the comfort and the productive energy of the American people. Logs are already on the free list.

We have gone a step farther and put undressed lumber generally on that list. This may serve to cheapen and improve the dwelling houses of some of our people, but it is justified if it shall accomplish nothing more than to delay the rapid destruction of American forests. We have also placed hemp and flax unhackled on the free list for the reasons stated above, that we may give to the American workingman material to work with, and that we may give the finished product, as far as possible, to the consumer with but a single tax, and that a moderate one, instead of a medley and cumulation of taxes gathered during the process of production. In addition to these so-called raw materials, we have released from tariff duties certain important articles and manufactures which we have shown our capacity to produce cheaper than any other country, such as pig copper and the more important agricultural implements.

PLENTY OF AUTHORITY.

Any article of manufacture which can sustain the competition of like foreign articles in other markets can defy such competition in the home markets, and is not protected by the duty, but by its own intrinsic cheapness and quality. The only effect of a duty on such articles is to enable those who make them to charge higher prices to the citizens of their own country than they charge to foreigners, and this has been notoriously the case with both copper and many agricultural implements. In adjusting duties upon what may be called the finished products we have tried to impose such rates as will not destroy or distress any of our home industries on the one hand, nor on the other secure to them an oppressive monopoly of the home market. For this rule we have the recognized authority both of well-known and leading tariff reformers, and of those who in days past were considered moderate protectionists.

The report here quotes from speeches of the late Senator Beck, Mr. Carlisle, the late President Garfield and Senator Sherman, and continues:

It is neither necessary nor practicable in this report to specify the particular reductions we have made upon the long list of articles that still remain in the dutiable list. The tables which have been prepared for use of members of the house give full and minute information as to these changes. A few only of the most important need be here enumerated. In the earthenware schedule we have made substantial reductions, still leaving rates as high as were deemed necessary in the war tariff. In common window glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers under a scale of duties averaging more than 100 per cent, we have made a reduction of about one-half.

NO HALT IN PROGRESS.

Upon the larger sizes of plate glass where the duties were even higher, we have made a reduction of about one-third. In the iron and steel schedule, beginning with free ore and a duty of 22½ per cent on pig iron, we have reported a scale of duties considerably below those of the existing law, graduated according to the degree of manufacture, which should bring benefit to the consumer without calling for any halt in the imperial progress of that great industry in our country.

The duty upon steel rails has been put at 25 percentum, which, according to the reports of our department of labor, quite compensates for all difference in the cost of production in this country and abroad. There seems to be an authentic report that the pool of American railway makers, which, under the shelter of the present duty of $13.44 per ton, has kept up prices to the American consumer far beyond the cost of production and legitimate profits, has been reorganized to continue the regulation of their prices above the proper market rates. As all shippers and especially American shippers are vitally interested in cheapening the cost of transportation, rates of duty upon steel rails should be adjusted so as to protect them from monopoly prices and monopoly combinations.

Upon tin plate the duty has been gauged with reference to the revenue it will bring into the treasury, and the difference between this duty and that upon the black plate has been lessened with a view to discourage what may not unjustly be called the bogus industry of making American tin plate by the mere dipping in this country of the imported black plate.

HAD TO GO SLOW.

In the sugar schedule we should have preferred to wipe out at a single legislative stroke the existing bounty system. We believe it to be contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and can conceive of no circumstances under which we should have advocated or approved its introduction into our laws. We have found it existing there, as we find it virtually existing in every other schedule of the tariff, and dealing with it in this more open and offensive form as we have dealt with other schedules where large property interests are at stake, we have reported a provision for its repeal by such stages as shall gradually obliterate it from our laws while permitting those who have invested large means under the expectation of its continuance reasonable time in which they may prepare to take their stand with the other industries of the country.

Duties upon imported tobacco leaf suitable for cigar wrappers, which were enormously advanced by the act of 1890, have been placed at such figures as, after careful investigation, were deemed likely to produce most revenues to the treasury, but this object has alone decided the rates. The amount is so high that no domestic producer need claim that there is not abundant protection and to spare.

Of the staple agricultural products, including meats and provisions, we are such large exporters, and must continue to be such large exporters, that any duties upon them are useless for protection and fruitless for revenue, and generally can only be imposed for the purpose of deluding the farmers into the belief that they are receiving some consideration and benefit under the tariff, although the prices of their products are fixed in the world's market in competing with like products produced by the cheapest labor in the world.

For the producers of our great export staples which, having fully supplied the home market, must overflow and seek larger purchasers elsewhere, the only effect of a protective tariff is to take away from them from one-fourth to one-half of the products for which they could exchange their surplus in the open market should they venture to buy in the market where they are obliged to sell, or to compel them to give a like portion of the avails of their labor, when turned into money, by increasing the cost of what they buy in the home market.

PROTECTING THE FARMER.

Recognizing that the American farmer has been through many years the patient victim of the protective system, that he has been induced to support it under the delusive promise that by immense present sacrifices he was buying for himself a home market, and that this promised home market is farther from him to-day than ever before, we have aimed to secure for him such relaxation of burdens as will permit him to enjoy more of the fruits of his own hard and faithful labor.

To the farmer of the country we have given untaxed agricultural implements and binding twine, and untaxed cotton ties for the additional reason in the latter case that cotton is the largest export crop of the country sold abroad in competition with the cheap labor of India and of Egypt, believing that it was sufficient for the private tax gatherer to follow the farmer in the markets of his own country and not to pursue him into all the markets of the world. As cotton bagging can be used but once, we have thought it but just to extend the drawback system to such bagging made of jute butts, when used upon our exported cotton, a private privilege which the exporter of wheat can already now enjoy, coupled with the further advantage that the same bags may be used for successive exportations of grain.

In the schedule of spirits, wines and other beverages the changes made are slight, and with the view to production of increased revenue from these very proper sources of revenue taxation.

In the cotton, flax, hemp and jute schedules reductions have been made in accordance with the general scheme of the bill as heretofore explained, but they are not believed to be of such marked character as to call for any special explanation.

The placing of wool on the free list has justified a very substantial reduction of the duties on woolen goods. Of the woolen tariff it may said, as was truly said of the woolen tariff of 1828, "that it is the masterpiece of the ultra-restrictionists and exhibits all the worst features of the system." Although the imports of 1893 show an average duty of 95.82 per cent in the woolen schedule, it cannot be said that woolen manufacture has been a flourishing industry in this country, or that the American wool grower has secured remunerative prices for his wool. With free wool we anticipate great benefits to the consumer of woolen goods, a revival of the woolen industry, such as that which followed the tariff of 1857, and a steadier and better market for the American wool grower. The present tariff is not only cruelly exorbitant, but is so adjusted as to bear most heavily upon the poorer people.

PREVENTED GOOD GROWTH.

Illustrations of these inequalities are given, and the report proceeds:

The long exclusion of our woolen manufacture from two-thirds of the wool of the world has prevented this great industry from attaining that vigorous life and independence it might otherwise have reached, and recognizing that the duties which we would place at present upon competing foreign fabrics must be somewhat higher than a permanent schedule ought to be, we have provided for this gradual decrease, believing that in a few years our manufacturers will assert their skill and ability to manufacture from the world's wool.

In the carpet schedule we have not felt it necessary to adopt this sliding scale, because that branch of our textile industry has long been one of the most flourishing of all manufactures, has asserted its full control of the home market and recently has been threatening to invade with American products the markets of other countries. With free carpet wool we have believed that this industry might well stand the reductions reported in the bill without imperiling its vigorous growth and prosperous existence. We are said to consume nearly two-thirds of all the carpets manufactured in the world. With the cheapened production due to the removal of the duty on carpet wools, of which we are not ourselves producers, there will naturally be a greatly increased consumption of all kinds of carpet in our own country, the largest part of which must inevitably fall on our own manufacturers to supply.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

The average duties levied upon the dutiable goods imported in 1892 was 48.71 per cent. Had the duties proposed in the present bill been levied upon that year's importations of dutiable goods, the average rate including those we have transferred to the free list would have been 30.31 per cent, but so many of the rates of the present law are really prohibitory, and it is impossible to say what its real rate of taxation is, yet it is safe to affirm that it is much higher than any import tables will disclose.

It may be said that we are not justified in making so large a reduction in revenue at a time when government receipts and expenditures can no longer be balanced and when new sources of temporary revenue must be sought for. We have been compelled to retain some articles upon the dutiable list and to leave some duties higher than we desired because of the present necessity of the treasury, but we have not felt that any temporary shrinkage of revenue should deter us from carrying out as faithfully and as effectually as we could the instructions given by the American people when this congress was put in power. Our own experience and that of other countries has shown that decrease of tariff duties immediately operates such an enlargement of commerce, of production and consumption, as rapidly to make up any apparent loss of revenue threatened by those reductions.

A most important change in the bill proposed from the present law will be found in the general substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. This must always be the characteristic of the revenue tariff levied upon a large range of articles, especially when they include the plain necessaries of life.

It is the purpose of the present bill to repeal in toto section 3 of the tariff act of October 1, 1890, commonly but most erroneously called its reciprocity provision. That act placed sugar, molasses, tea and hides on the free list, but authorized the president, should he be satisfied that the government of any other country producing such articles imposed duties upon the agricultural or any other products of the United States which he might deem reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, to suspend the provision under which these articles were admitted into this country free. This section has brought no appreciable advantage to American exporters, and is not in intention or effect a provision for reciprocity but for retaliation.

The majority report is signed by the Democratic members of the committee. The Republican members will submit a minority report attacking the Wilson bill and majority report probably on Thursday.

COXEY'S PLAN.

Sherman Says It Is Delusive and Unconstitutional.

MASSILLON, O., Dec. 20.—J. S. Coxey, of this place, is the author of a plan for relieving the hard times by the issuance of $500,000,000 in treasury notes, the money to be expended in the construction of roads under the direction of the secretary of war. The American Federation of Labor at Chicago has indorsed the plan, and Coxey is using his private means to promote its success.

Senator John Sherman in a letter to the *Independent* states that Coxey's scheme is delusive and unconstitutional. He says: "The issue of such a mass of paper money would restore the condition of affairs that existed in 1867 and 1875, when either irredeemable money or wild-cat money worth less than par circulated."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

A CHOICE CHRISTMAS GIFT.

One That Will Be a Joy Through the Whole Year.

Bill Nye says "The newspaper is a library. It is an encyclopedia, a poem, a history, a dictionary, a time table, a romance, a guide, a political resume, a ground plan of the civilized world, a low-priced multum in parvo. It is a sermon, a song, a circus, an obituary, a shipwreck, a symphony in cold lead, a medley of life and death and a grand aggregation of man's glory and his shame. It is, in short, a birdseye view of all the magnanimity and meanness, the joys and sorrows, births and deaths, the pride and poverty of the world." Mr. Nye had in his mind's eye the great SEMI-WEEKLY POST for only $1 a year. de21-W-3t

ANYONE wishing corn, oats, baled hay or clover and timothy seed can get prices, delivered at Pennsylvania points, by writing to C. Rowland, Lanark, Ill. de8-W-4t

A RIOT FOR TOOLS.

Wild Scenes in the Rush for Employment on the Schenley Park Drives.

MADE BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

They Dug the Ground With Their Fingers on Pharaoh's Way.

SCOOPED IT UP IN THEIR HATS.

Tuesday witnessed stranger scenes in Pittsburgh than ever were seen before in her history. Applications for work were received at the police stations, city hall and the parks. Thousands of the unemployed thronged every place where work was to be had. They were out by daylight and stood in line until after nightfall, hungry and weary, waiting for even the promise of work at $1 a day. They fought and struggled to gain even an hour's time. And those who did not get work labored as did the children of Israel when they made bricks without straw.

About 800 toiled in Schenley park and half as many more in Highland. Fully 1,500 struggled for admission to city hall in the morning. In their efforts to get in the storm doors were broken down. Inside the throng was so great that the men had to be sent to the station house to get permission to labor.

PARKS ALIVE WITH MEN.

The ways to Schenley and Highland parks were as they have been on gala days, alive with people. They were not the poor and the foreigners. They were the workingmen, the clerks, the artisans, many of whom did not know how to handle a pick or shovel, but were determined to do anything.

Those fortunate enough to secure work were bitterly disappointed at night. It had been announced that all would be paid every evening. No arrangements, however, were made for making the pay last night, and the toilers went home empty-handed.

Leading down from the menagerie by the east side of the speeding track is, or will be, a broad serpentine road that, winding like a ribbon, skirts a picturesque ravine, and by many tortuous turns reaches the conservatory. It will be known as Pharaoh's way, and stand a monument to the sufferings of to-day.

DUG WITH THEIR FINGERS.

Two regiments of Pittsburgh's starving christened it Tuesday with the sweat of honest toil. There were not tools for all, but, for fear they would not be marked as working, men with hungry mouths at home, dug up the frozen earth with their hands greedily as if it had been gold. They dug with their fingers, and some even carried the earth away in their hats. They did not mind the biting wind, but worked from morning until dark without a bite to eat. There were not wheelbarrows enough, and those with shovels carried the dirt to where it was to be deposited shovelful at a time. Others scooped up the gravel in big handkerchiefs and carried it away. Many who could not otherwise have stood the work kept themselves up by thoughts of what happiness even $1 would bring to their homes. They were not Huns or Italians. Most of them were American citizens and many American born.

There were hundreds at the park by dawn. They crowded in the great open space by the conservatory and impatiently waited in the cold for a chance to go to work. Some had not even eaten breakfast. At 7 o'clock Superintendent James McKnight distributed tools. There were only 250 picks and shovels for all those men. They were then told off in gangs and sent back to work. Many managed to go with them, and it was they who dug with their fingers and carried earth in their hands.

WAITING FOR THE PICKS.

After that Superintendent McKnight made his headquarters in the little cabin in the orchard. There he received applications for work and arranged them so they could commence as soon as tools were furnished. The men continued to gather at the conservatory until noon, when it became known that Hubbard & Co. had contributed 20 dozens of shovels. The city increased this by buying 20 dozens of picks and a dozen wheelbarrows. While wagons were being sent out to bring them the crowd had increased to over a thousand men.

At 1:30 the wagons drove up and at the sight of the tools men went wild. From that on it was a wild riot for work. The prize was only 10 cents an hour at hard labor, but the throng started with a rush. The horses halted because they could not get through the struggling mass of humanity. Officers and horses were powerless. They knocked each other down in the rush. They scrambled on the wagons. One man would get a pick or a shovel and a stronger man would take it from him. Those successful in getting outside the fighting mass ran with all speed possible for the zig-zag paths that lead down the steep sides of Panther hollow. On the other side was work.

A MAD RUN FOR BREAD.

Colonel Culyer had laid out these winding ways for quiet walks in times of rest. Tuesday they became the course in a mad run for bread. Some fell and lost their tools, but others behind picked them up, while those who lost continued in the race in the hope of regaining the prize.

It had not taken five minutes to dismantle the wagons, and there was no disposition to compel the lucky holders to give up and wait their turn. All thought that anyone who did so much to secure work was really in need of it.

In that wild mob that made the rush of half a mile or more were men of all trades. There were iron rollers, who had often made more in one hour than all they now hoped to earn in 10. The clerk, who had never lifted anything heavier than a roll of ribbon, fought with the carpenter for a shovel. Grey-haired grandfathers watched their chance to grab a pick and go in the race. Those who landed at the work without tools used their hands or dug the ground away from about stones and tugged and pulled until they got them loose.

THEY FEARED THE MEN.

Of all the crowd at work there was no way of keeping a record of them. At 5 o'clock Superintendent McKnight had received no notice of how the men were to be paid. He decided to have them come to the shops at the bridge and there give each one a slip showing the time for which he was entitled. All those that weren't out in the afternoon were given a half day, all who went before full time. Mr. McKnight then went to the shops himself, and waiting there were 100 men or more who wanted work. Their spokesman said they had waited there since 9 o'clock in the morning without anything to eat. The superintendent explained that he could not do anything for them until morning when he would arrange them to places.

He had barely gotten them out of the way when a second rush began. The bosses had feared to tell the men there was no money for them. When told to report to the shops, all thought it meant pay.

RUSH FOR THE SHEDS.

They broke up over the hill like skirmish line in battle, and raced for the shed. The men who reached there first were wet with perspiration and it was dark before some got their places in the line. Even there it was feared there might be some demonstration because there was no money. But only a few were let in at a time and they were put out on the other side so that those standing in the ranks did not know of it. The work of taking names was slow and it was after 8 o'clock before all got away.

The tools were stowed inside and a strong guard will be placed over them this morning. Those who worked yesterday are to have tools first to-day. Superintendent McKnight expects to have many more picks and shovels to-day.

During the afternoon he organized 250 men into gangs of 50 and placed a boss over each gang. They will go to work this morning. The superintendent is using for bosses men who would be of little use with a pick, but yet would do better in executive position. Many timekeepers will also be needed and he will pick out similar men for that work.

At Highland park Superintendent Burke had almost the same rush for work. The labor to be done there, however, is not of the kind at which so many can be employed to advantage.

In the afternoon Superintendent Paisley, of the bureau of highways, opened his office and took care of the men who were still crowding about city hall. Nearly all of the applicants were worthy. One case of the other kind was an Italian who had 13 boarders on High street. He said they had no money and could not pay him. He wanted work for all and had brought six of them along. He promised to send down the other nine to-day. The Italian was given work himself because he had a family, but the others were refused.

Mrs. Sarah Trexler
Of Philadelphia.

"Bad Spells" with the Heart

Dizzy, Faint, in Despair

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I have suffered very much during the past few years from

Heart Trouble

Physicians said I might live a number of years, **might die any day.** I could usually tell when the worst attacks were coming on by feeling a sharp pain in the heart, then violent thumping, shortness of breath, followed by a coldness coming all over me, then DIZZINESS, FAINTNESS, and then, unless I could lie down at once I would fall wherever I was. I never dared to be left alone for I had to have help at once and that applied with vigor. I could not do any work, even to sweeping, and had to be careful of the least excitement. I got very much discouraged at the outlook and thought

There Was No Hope

of ever finding anything to help me. One day a friend asked, 'Why don't you try Hood's Sarsaparilla?' I thought it over and decided to try it, and I thank God for it too. Since I began taking it, three years ago, I have had but one 'bad spell' and that was due to carelessness on my part, and from that I quickly recovered. I cannot tell you how much better I feel and how thankful I am. I feel as if I would like to tell every person in the world about it. I can and do now do all my housework, even to washing." MRS. SARAH TREXLER, 809 Latimer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I know Mrs. Sarah Trexler from having purchased Hood's Sarsaparilla for a long time, and have every reason to believe that the above statement is true." E. & F. P. SHOCKLEY, Pharmacists, 541 E. Thompson St., Philadelphia.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

Mrs. Anderson Looking Early for Someone to Adopt Her Child.

A curious advertisement was published in a New York paper by Mrs. Mary Anderson, a young widow of No. 351 West Fifty-ninth street, that city, in which she offered for adoption her child at its birth. In explanation of her extraordinary proposition Mrs. Anderson said: "Shortly after I was married, about a year ago, my husband went south, where a good situation had been offered to him. I intended to join him as soon as he had become established in his business. He was killed in a railroad accident on the journey down and I was left almost penniless. I am trying to find some trustworthy person who will adopt my child at its birth. I am unable to give it proper support and I feel that it would be better for us to part before we become attached to each other."

A PRELUDE.

In youth, beside the lonely sea,
Voices and visions came to me.

Titania and her furtive broods
Were my familiars in the woods.

From every flower that broke in flame
Some half-articulate whisper came.

In every wind I felt the stir
Of some celestial messenger.

Later, amid the city's din
And toil and wealth, and want and sin,

They followed me from street to street,
The dreams that made my boyhood sweet.

As in the silence-haunted glen,
So, mid the crowded ways of men:

Strange lights my errant fancy led,
Strange watchers sat beside my bed.

Ill-fortune had no shafts for me
In this serial company.

Now one by one the visions fly,
And one by one the voices die.

More distantly the accents ring,
More frequent the receding wing.

Full dark shall be the days in store
When voice and vision come no more!
—*Thomas Bailey Aldrich in Scribner's.*

Don't Miss This Offer.

The great SEMI-WEEKLY POST from now until January 1, 1895, for One Dollar—Subscribe and get the issues of present month (December) for nothing.

SCHAEFER, THE WIZARD.

He Defeats Ives by 600 to 50 in Six Innings.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN

Spectators Go Wild Over the Performance.

THE ANCHOR SHOT CERTAINLY DOOMED

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Jake Schaefer to-night won the "big three" tournament and broke all existing records of the 14-inch balk-line game. He ran out in six innings, making 600 points to Ives's 50. The spectators were wild with excitement and went away satisfied that Schaefer had proven himself the master, but it was the consensus of opinion that the anchor nurse is henceforth doomed in big billiard contests. Schaefer beat the world's record in his big run, having outdone Ives by a clean 110. He also beat the average attained by the great Vignaux, of France, which has never been equaled heretofore. That average was 75. Schaefer's average to-night in six innings was just exactly 100. Ives, who only scored 50 in his five innings, averaged 10.

Schaefer won the bank and chose the spot ball. He was successful on the break and seemed to have fallen into his stroke almost immediately, although he only contrived to pick up 12, missing on a round-the-table carom. The balls were left in a very bad way for Ives, and he failed to count. Schaefer sailed in greatly in earnest, and pulled out 14 open-table shots, failing on a simple cushion carom. In the sixth inning Schaefer went to work like a man. In the tenth shot he got the balls securely anchored on the lower rail, and he began to play the nurse with a superb lightness that he had not before displayed during the week's games. He used his cue as though it were a feather, and the ivories seemed scarcely to move under the magic touch. Young Ives brought his teeth down hard on his mouthful of tutti-frutti when the Wizard passed the 100 mark, but Jake went right on with the work, encouraged by the terrific plaudits of the crowd whenever he made a quarter of a hundred. When he passed the 200 notch cheers rang out all over the hall. When Schaefer, still perfectly fresh and with a grim sort of a smile on his face, passed the 300 mark the assemblage rose as one man and shouted for fully five minutes. If he could hold the miraculous position, Schaefer would exceed if not surpass the big "anchor" nurse run (456) made by young Ives in the Chicago tournament. From side to side of the table he walked, mopping his forehead, but cool, imperturbable. When he had completed 350, and while the crowd was yelling itself hoarse, Jake walked to where his attendant was waiting and took another quaff from the tea cup. With renewed nerve he went back to the table and began again. Ives would occasionally rise from his seat and step rapidly to the table, looking at the balls eagerly for a minute as though to question the legitimacy of their position. But there was no hope for him in these inspections. The balls might as well have been glued to the table. They were simply "anchored" in the literal sense of the term.

"Three hundred and ninety-nine," called out the marker, and the crowd, in an unspeakable state of excitement, began to hold its breath for his next announcement. It came, and the roar that followed was not to be suppressed for another five minutes. Meanwhile Schaefer imbibed another dose of his mixture and went back to the table. When he got to 550 Schaefer was tired. His movements from one side to the other of the table were labored. The perspiration poured from his forehead, and his big white silk handkerchief was almost constantly in action. Sixteen more—he had made 60 in the same space of time that he had made those last 16. "Five hundred and sixty-five" rolled out Scofield, again impassive. Schaefer wiped his hands, laying down his cue the while and looked at the table intently. "Five hundred and sixty-six," it was over. Ives bolted for the ante-room. The score:

Schaefer—12, 14, 8, 0, 0, 566—600.
Ives—0, 33, 3, 10, 4—50.
High runs—Schaefer 566, Ives 33.

Syrup of Figs

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

A Happy, Fruitful

MARRIAGE!

EVERY MAN Who would KNOW the GRAND TRUTHS, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our wonderful little book, called "PERFECT MANHOOD." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOUTELLE RAVED,

The Maine Congressman Made a Pretty Exhibition of Himself.

WILD ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

An Adjournment Before a Resolution Could Be Offered.

COCKRAN WANTED AN INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The message on the Hawaiian affair which the president sent to congress to-day has produced an impression never exceeded by any state paper that came from his hands. Most Democrats regard it as the strongest and most effective document Mr. Cleveland ever put his name to, while even Republicans are constrained to acknowledge its force and excellence.

In both house and senate the effect of the reading of the message on Democrats was electrical. Those of them who had given but passing attention to the Hawaiian question, or who had doubts about the good policy of the administration's course, seem for the first time to have gathered a comprehensive idea of the issues involved from the president's masterly presentation of the case to-day.

The message massed the essential facts in so succinct and clear a manner that the real questions involved were illuminated from every side, revealing unmistakably that the course of the administration was the only one compatible with national honor and dignity.

The most indifferent and doubtful Democrats acknowledge to-night that the president has been right on the Hawaiian matter from the start, and Republicans who have been looking for aid and comfort from the Democratic side in their attacks on the administration in this matter realize that they will be sadly disappointed. How hard hit the Republicans have been by the message was well shown in the house this afternoon by the exhibition which Boutelle, of Maine, made of himself at the conclusion of the reading. If Speaker Crisp had not acted with firmness Boutelle's brawling tendencies might have culminated in a disgraceful scene.

TURNED INTO A FARCE.

As it was the speaker involuntarily but successfully turned it into a farce, and Boutelle had the ground cut from under him so quickly and neatly that even members on his own side could not refrain from laughing at him as he stood wildly addressing the house after the house had adjourned.

The terrible light which the message threw on the course of the Minister Stevens stung the Republicans, especially the Maine man, almost to fury, and Boutelle jumped to his feet as soon as the clerk concluded the reading of the message, proclaiming his desire to offer a privileged motion. No doubt Boutelle's object was to attack the president as well as to save the besmirched reputation of Stevens, and before sending his proposed motion to the desk he proceeded to get off a loud harangue on these lines.

But the speaker's gavel pounded the desk and Boutelle was called to order until he sent up his resolution to be read. Twice the speaker requested him to submit the resolution in writing, but Boutelle stood, shouting excitedly, waving a sheet of paper in his hand, regardless of the rules and of the speaker's words.

Then the speaker recognized a Democratic member, who moved to go into committee of the whole, thus shutting out Boutelle, who became still more noisy at this turn of affairs, resisting the efforts of a dozen Republicans who tried to calm him. The Republicans demanded a division on the motion to go into committee, thus resorting to a filibuster. When it was disclosed that no quorum was present they made the point of no quorum, whereat Mr. Breckinridge moved to adjourn.

The Democrats voted aye, the Republicans refrained from voting, the speaker declared the house adjourned, and Mr. Boutelle was left still fuming and shouting in the midst of his friends. In his excitement he did not appear to realize what had taken place, and continued his incoherent harangue, while the Democrats shouted with laughter at the ridiculous figure he cut. In the midst of the melee proceeding adjournment Mr. Reed attempted to break into the fracas, but the speaker calmly ignored him while the disorder continued.

After the house adjourned it was discovered that Boutelle did not have any motion written out on the paper which he waived, and his anger had induced him to attempt a sort of small confidence game on the house in order to get in a speech attacking the president and defending Stevens.

Mr. Boutelle's resolution was as follows: "Whereas, The executive communications just read to the house clearly declare that the rights and dignity of the house of representatives as a co-ordinate branch of congress have been invaded by the executive department in furnishing secret instructions to a minister plenipotentiary of the United States to conspire with a deposed and discredited monarch for the subversion and overthrow of the established republican government to which he was accredited and to which his public instructions pledged the good faith and sympathy of the president, the government and the people of the United States, therefore be it

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this house that any interference by the executive of the United States, its civil or military representatives without the authority of congress in the internal affairs of a friendly, recognized government, to disturb or overthrow it and to aid or abet the establishment of a monarchy, is therefore contrary to the policy and traditions of the republic and the letter and spirit of our constitution, and cannot be too promptly or emphatically reprobated."

Mr. Cockran submitted a resolution as follows: "Whereas it appears from the message of the president that an attempt has recently been made by the executive department of the government to effect a change in the territorial limits of the United States without any consultation with the house of representatives and without making any stipulation or provision for obtaining the consent of the house, and

"Whereas, it is essential to the stability and safety of this government that the powers and duties of the house on all matters and proceedings involving any change in the limits of the United States or by cession of territory be asserted, settled and defined, therefore be it

"Resolved, that a committee of seven members be appointed by the speaker to examine into the rights, powers, privileges and duties of the house of representatives on all questions and proceedings affecting or involving the territorial integrity of the United States, and to report their conclusions as to the nature, extent and character of such right, forms and privileges and duties, together with such recommendations for the defense of the same as may seem proper and expedient."

Three Months for 30 Cents.

Send us thirty cents and get the great SEMI-WEEKLY POST for three months on trial.

FOR ANY PERSON,

* YOUNG OR OLD!

You'll Find Our "Portfolio of the World's Photographs" a Magnificent Christmas Gift. : : :

Of the book, "THE PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S PHOTOGRAPHS,' much might be said. We will only say, however, that it is without doubt THE MOST ATTRACTIVE BOOK PUBLISHED IN MANY YEARS, and is being sold by subscription for $4. It has over one thousand photographs, is a royal quarto volume of over 400 pages, size 9x12 inches, equal to 2,000 pages of the usual size, printed on enameled paper and bound in fine cloth.

ITS MAGNIFICENT, INSPIRING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EFFECTS

Become, by lucid arrangement, a series of panoramic splendors, all of them irresistible invitations to a succession of family journeys by land and sea, through all the corners of earth, carrying to eye the delights, to mind the instruction and to soul the exaltation of actual travel. At an evening's sitting parents and children may hie away to hoary, sacred Egypt, sail the Nile, scale the Pyramids, sit beside mummied Pharaohs, gaze on majestic ruins, sip in imperial palaces, bow in gorgeous mosques, dare the cataracts, pierce the dreaded Soudan, lift the veil of darkest Africa, and may then return exhilarated by the countless scenes and ecstatic over the endless wonders that made every step a surprise. So, without the expense, hardship and danger of actual travel, yet with all its fascination, thrill and profit, young and old

MAY TRAVERSE THE WIDE WORLD,

In its list of subjects it embraces photographs of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, the cabinet, Harrison and cabinet, leading Democrats, prominent Republicans, foreign ministers at Washington, vice-president, leading members of the senate, speaker and leading members of house of representatives, governors of the states, American newspaper men, Pope Leo XIII., eminent cardinals, Roman Catholic leaders in America, actors and actresses, authors, poets, kings, princes and other members of the royal family, and views from every section of the world, including cathedrals, churches, mosques, gloomy caverns, magnificent architecture, beautiful landscapes, summer resorts, famous battles of the world's history, battleships, etc. Every illustration an exact reproduction from a photograph, showing the scene as it is or was. Everybody should have this book, and everybody can get it, but it can only be secured at this low price through THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST.

We will mail "THE PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S PHOTOGRAPHS" at once (postage prepaid) and THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST for 1894 for the low price of $2.50, and you have the privilege of ordering them to different addresses. Write to THE POST, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A More Suitable Christmas or New Year's Gift Cannot be Found—To make a voyage around the world and meet the crowned heads of Europe, as well as the most distinguished people in this country and abroad, would cost a good lot of money, wouldn't it, even if you had the entree into their society? But suppose you could sit in your own home with your wife and children around you and come FACE TO FACE with splendid photographs of these people of note, that would be quite a big step toward knowing them—as near, perhaps, as you will ever get.

And when you begin to weary of studying the features of this class of society we will show you a good many places and things in far away climes that many of your brethren have gladly paid thousands of dollars to see.

In this tour you can take your family with you without extra cost and without the discomforts of travel to you all.

de1-5-8-15-19-22-26

OVERPRUDENT.

The Too-Careful Editor Got Into Trouble After All.

The thoroughness of press censorship in Austria is demonstrated by an amusing story told in a German newspaper. An editor, being at his wit's end for a leading article, had the inspiration at the last moment to print these lines:

"After carefully perusing the leading article written for the present number by one of the ablest of our contributors we have arrived at the conclusion that it may be misinterpreted by the authorities and regarded as an attack upon the government.

"We ourselves consider it to be perfectly innocent; but as we are unwilling, for our readers' sake, as well as for our own, to have our newspaper confiscated, we have very unwillingly, though, as we think, prudently, resolved to withdraw the article. This must serve as an apology to our readers for the blank space in our present issue."

Imagine the shock with which he heard from his clerk the next morning that the paper had been confiscated by the police.

"For what reason?" asked the astounded editor.

"For malicious ridicule of the institutions of the Austrian empire by the omission of the leading article," replied the clerk.

SELFISH TARIFF BENEFICIARIES

A Labor Organ Sizes Up East Liverpool's Pottery Owners.

Labor Tribune, Pgh.

The pottery owners of East Liverpool, O., are sending up more wails and weeping more tears in public anent the whack that the Wilson bill hits their goods than do the representatives of all other affected industries combined. Yet they are not hit as hard as other industries. If iron and steel did not get worse treatment than pottery the millmen would be in a condition of self-congratulation. However, we expected an early, loud and prolonged howl from the East Liverpool pottery employers, for they are quick to seize on any opportunity to hammer down wages. They became notorious years ago for their uncompromising enmity to the organization of labor, and having wiped out union it is questionable whether under the McKinley duties they were paying wages above the English standard. The more effort such employers shall make to keep in the background while the tariff issue is forward the better it is for protection.

ARKANSAS—ARKANSAW.

Proper Pronunciation of the Name of That Great State.

Baltimore Sun.

I have traveled in Arkansas, and it is said there that the legal pronunciation is Arkansaw. In the ante-bellum days, about the time Kansas was admitted as a free state, there was agitation in the state legislature of Arkansas in regard to the state name being mistaken by its similarity to the name of Kansas. One very zealous member of the house moved that the legal pronunciation of the state should be Arkansaw. The proposition was seconded, and passed by large majority. So the story goes. To travel the state and say Arkansas and not Arkansaw marks a person among the natives as being a tenderfoot to the soil. As a rule all southern people say Arkansaw, and that, I believe, is why the pronunciation is still kept fresh, as I know that the schools of Kansas and the west teach the pronunciation Arkansas.

Done by Brains and Machinery.

A genius of the statistical order has estimated that the same number of men who were required in 1840 to produce wealth to the amount of a hundred million dollars can at the present time produce double that amount. Brains and labor-saving machinery are cited as the causes.

DO NOT despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

A DOG'S CHARITY.

Remarkable Case of Friendly Solicitude on the Part of a Hound.

Our Animal Friends.

Late in the afternoon of a raw day in November, as a doctor alighted from his carriage at the door of his stable, after a long drive over frost-bound country roads, he was somewhat startled by the sudden appearance of a hound, which trotted up to him without ceremony, and, seizing him by the skirt of his long driving coat, endeavored to pull him in the direction of a shed adjoining the stable. The doctor remonstrated rather vigorously, whereat the dog immediately released his hold, but instead of running away retreated in good order toward the shed, whence he presently reappeared, and tugged at the coat as before.

Having freed the horse from the shafts of his buggy, the doctor went into the house for a lantern; as he came out the hound again approached and repeated his previous performances. This time, greatly to the creature's delight, the doctor followed him into the shed; and there, in a remote corner, stretched at full length upon his side, and evidently in a condition of exhaustion, lay what is known as a "coach-dog"—a short-haired animal, of medium size, whose coat is thickly covered with small black and white spots.

By the light of the lantern the doctor looked the poor fellow over carefully, and soon found the cause of his breakdown in torn and bleeding feet that made travel impossible. Here was a charity case indeed; and to such appeals of charity the physician is ever ready to respond.

A comfortable bed of straw and a good supper were quickly provided for the sufferer. His feet were then cleansed, anointed with a soothing ointment and wrapped in bandages, the hound looking on meanwhile with every manifestation of interest and pleasure. He was invited by the hospital doctor to spend the night with his canine friend, but he declined the invitation. Having seen his companion properly cared for, he hurried away as if on important business, but when the doctor went to the stable next morning he found the faithful creature at the stable door waiting for admission.

When he was permitted to enter, he went straight to the patient, and I wish I could report word for word what passed between the two. I have no doubt the hound inquired into his friend's condition, congratulated him upon having found an asylum in his extremity, and, in reply to the expressions of gratitude and obligation, protested that he had done no more than any self-respecting dog would do in the same circumstances. He remained about the stable for half an hour and then left.

BOILED PINEAPPLE.

The Old Fellow Cooked It With a Leg of Mutton.

Tid-Bits.

A good story is told of an old "captain" of a mine in Cornwall. He had received as a present a splendid pineapple. A few days afterward the donor met him, and the following colloquy ensued:

"Hope you liked the pineapple I sent you?"

"Well, yes, thankee, pretty well. But I suppose we sort of people are not used to them fine things, and don't know how to eat 'em."

"Why, how did you eat it?" asked the gentleman.

"Well," said the man, "we boiled 'em."

"Boiled it!" said the gentleman, in horror, thinking of his pineapple.

"Yes, we boiled 'em with a leg of mutton."

Aha! You Sly Rascal!

Wheeling Register.

A high wind may or may not be embarrassing to pretty girls, but you certainly see more of them on windy days.

THE TORTURES of dyspepsia, the sufferings of scrofula, the agonizing itch and pain of salt rheum, the disagreeable symptoms of catarrh, are removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

FELL TWENTY FEET

Passenger Car Knocked Off a Bridge by a Dinkey Engine at Braddock.

CAR FULL OF PEOPLE AT THE TIME.

An Unknown Man Killed and Others May Die From Injuries.

MAY BE HARD TO LAY THE BLAME.

A wreck occurred Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock at Braddock, where the Baltimore & Ohio railroad spans Turtle creek, midway between Braddock and Port Perry. An eye witness to the catastrophe, Mrs. Joseph E. Menges, of Port Perry, said the shrieks of the victims of the disaster were appalling as they came from underneath a car that was turned upside down on the creek bank, where it had toppled from the bridge, 20 feet above. Joseph Dodds, a watchman, is charged with neglect of duty, although he protests his innocence.

At 7 o'clock the West Newton accomodation on the Baltimore & Ohio was going east with three coaches. The tracks of the Carnegie company cross and recross the line, and the piece of track where the disaster occurred is rated very dangerous. Several of the Carnegie company tracks are narrow gauge lines that haul the cinder and refuse from the furnaces. One of these tracks, and three tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio, form an angle just at the bridge. When the West Newton accomodation train was passing this point, a dinkey engine hauling a big train of empty ladle cars, came up at full speed and plunged right into the passenger train.

The engine crashed into the middle coach, and according to the statement of Mrs. Menges, who saw it, drove the coach off the line, turned it bottom up and hurled it to the creek bank below, where it landed on its top, with trucks uppermost. The rear coach was thrown upon its side, and the 10 or 12 passengers in it made their escape from the windows above them.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the killed and injured:

DEAD.

UNKNOWN MAN, supposed to be —— Morris, of Duquesne, aged 30, jaw fractured and bones of neck broken; died in an hour.

INJURED.

ROBERT HINES, said to be an employe at the Edgar Thomson steel work; internally injured and will probably die.

WILLIAM SNYDER, 40 years old, of Lincoln township, near McKeesport, chest injured.

NELLIE HARRISON, 22 years old, daughter of W. E. Harrison, of McKeesport, badly bruised all over body, and suffers severely from nervous shock.

KATE McGREEBY, of Christy Park, left leg broken.

MIKE BOLAN, of Braddock, breast and right hand crushed.

LAUGHLIN McLAUGHLIN, of Braddock, head badly cut.

MRS. GEORGE CAMPBELL, of Duquesne, right leg broken and injured about the head.

MRS. THOMAS FRYE, of Port Perry, both legs injured.

UNKNOWN MAN from Latrobe, terribly used up, being bruised all over the body. He refused to give his name.

In the car thrown down men yelled and women fainted. Matthew Jennings and John H. McMasters, two young men of Braddock, were in the car. Jennings says he was the first passenger to make his escape. He says he lowered the window and crawled out with only a few bruises. Then, realizing the awful position of the others in the car, he began to kick the windows out. McMasters crawled out and assisted him the best he could, although he was so stunned and bruised that he was almost helpless.

A CAR CAUGHT FIRE.

The car took fire, and while workmen rushed from all departments of the Edgar Thomson steel works, those wedged in among the ruins were suffering intense agonies of terror lest they should be burned.

Engineer James Collins and Conductor Benjamin Morray, of the accommodation train, quickly mustered the train crew into service, and the news having reached the steel works the foremen about the plant sent willing workers to the scene. A bucket brigade was formed along the creek to keep the car from burning while the work of rescue was going on. One by one more than a dozen injured and dying were taken from the wreck.

Ambulances were brought from the steel works and the injured removed, some to the engine house close by, and the more seriously wounded to the temporary hospital at the general office. Dr. W. S. Stewart, Dr. J. A. Miller, and Dr. Weida took care of the injured at the hospital department, and Dr. Schooley and Dr. McGert were with the injured at the engine house.

There were four women in the lower offices among whom was one whose name could not be ascertained. She was unconscious and in her delerium was calling out for "Minnie." The body of the unknown man who lost his life was taken to Flannery's undertaking rooms at Braddock. The name "Morris" is stamped on his shirt, and as he had a ticket from Braddock to Saltsburg, the supposition is that he is from Duquesne. William Snyder and Miss Harbison were removed to their homes in Lincoln township and McKeesport. The remainder of the injured were all taken to Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh, on a special train.

TRAINMEN ESCAPED.

The strangest incident in connection with the accident was the escape of Patrick Dougherty, who held the throttle on the dinkey engine that plunged into the accommodation train. Daniel Bennett was his fireman. Dougherty was nearly killed in a similar wreck about a year ago on the narrow gauge line, but when he saw his danger to-night he jumped and escaped. Bennett also got off uninjured. The dinkey was smashed and thrown half way into the creek.

Upon whom to place the blame for the wreck is as yet a matter of uncertainty. It will be thoroughly investigated by the railroad officials. Dodds, the watchman, says he showed the red danger light as usual. His claim is disputed by Dougherty.

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WITHIN PRISON WALLS.

Convicts Make Counterfeit Money in Ohio's Penitentiary.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 20.—W. A. Mullikin, a seven-year burglar from Adams county and John Jameson a ten-year burglar from Sciota county, were to-day bound over on a charge of counterfeiting. They are convicts in the state prison and had arranged counterfeiting apparatus in the gas house, where they were employed. Plaster moulds and $15 in rude counterfeit dollars were secured. They made the dollars of lead, block tin and glass. Dressed properly they would pass very well. Many of these spurious coins have found their way outside the prison walls.

ITS NOW MAYOR HOPKINS.

THE DEMOCRAT WON BY A SMALL PLURALITY.

Prendergast Jury Voted but Not the Coughlin.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—John P. Hopkins, the Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected over George B. Swift, his Republican rival, by a majority of 1,387. The total vote was: Hopkins, Dem., 112,700; Swift, Rep., 111,313; Britzins, Soc., 1,517; Wakely, Peo. Sil., 367; total, 225,897.

The vote, which was one of the heaviest ever polled in the city, shows a Republican gain. The Democracy carried the city by 30,000 in the last presidential election, and in the county election last month several of the Democratic candidates had majorities of 4,000 in the city, which were only overcome by the Republican vote in the county. The weather to-day was all that could be desired for an election day, and the full vote of both parties was polled. In several of the downtown wards, where the heavy lodging house vote resides, the contest was very bitter and "scraps" were of frequent occurrence when the police were not at hand. In all other portions of the city the voting progressed without incident.

The jury in the Coughlin trial did not vote. The members of the jury peered from the windows of their warm room in the Revere house early in the morning and concluded it was too frosty to start out in a day's journey to the polls. The entire 12 would have been compelled to make a round of the city in order that each might vote. Only in one instance could two have voted at the same polling place.

The jury in the Prendergast trial fared a little better. Such members of it as cared to vote were allowed to do so, being accompanied to the polling places by bailiffs. Seven of them voted, the remainder being kept at the hotel.

To-night the Democrats are jubilant over their victory, while the Republicans are consoling themselves with the substantial gains made over the last two elections, and declare that the city is theirs the next time.

Late to-night the Republican city central committee decided to contest the election of Hopkins. It is claimed that the police returns on which the above figures are based show 600 more for Hopkins than were actually cast. It is claimed by the committee that an official count will give the election to Swift. Even if Swift is not seated the Republicans claim to be satisfied with the result as compared with that of the last mayoralty election, when Carter H. Harrison's majority over Allerton was 19,100.

M'VEAGH TO ITALY.

The Distinguished Pennsylvanian Named for Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The appointment of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, to fill the position of ambassador to Italy, for which Mr. Van Alen was at first selected, was sent to the senate by the president to-day. It created some surprise at the capital. When the appointment list was handed to Senator Hill he exclaimed: "What, have not all the mugwumps been provided for yet?"

Other senators of pronounced partisan views made somewhat similar remarks. Mr. MacVeagh was attorney-general in the Garfield administration. He is a brother-in-law of Senator Cameron.

The members of the house were much surprised at the appointment of Wayne MacVeagh. The Pennsylvania members were as much surprised as any in the house. Here is what some of them said:

Representative Wolverton (Dem.): "Rather mugwumpy, but he is a good man. He never got wholly over in the Democratic party."

Representative Bingham (Rep.): "It is a most excellent choice; a man of experience, culture and good breeding. I know of no appointment by the administration as good as this."

Representative Reilly (Dem.): "He is a good man and is a very good appointment."

Representative Chas. W. Stone (Rep.): "I was greatly surprised at the nomination. If the Democrats can stand it the Republicans can."

Representative Beltzhoover, (Dem.): "He is one of the cleanest and best men in public life, and if a Republican is to get the place I know of no man that I would prefer to Mr. MacVeagh."

Representative Dalzell, (Rep.): "He is a personal friend of mine and I will not say anything. While he is an excellent man personally I cannot admire his political course."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Ex-United States Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh, who to-day was nominated for the Italian mission, when asked to-night if he would accept the office, declined to make any statement. Close friends, however, were inclined to be more talkative, and stated that he would surely accept.

Mrs. Nancy Clark.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 19.—Mrs Nancy Clark, the oldest woman in Mercer or Lawrence counties, died last night at her home in Leesburg, Mercer county. She was born October 19, 1796, in Washington county, and moved with her parents to the site of her present home when but 4 years of age. She lived during the administrations of all the presidents from Washington to Cleveland. Her family was the first to settle in that part of the county, and of late years it was her pleasure to gather her children, grandchildren, great grandchildren and great, great grandchildren and tell them tales of her pioneer life. She retained her memory to a wonderful extent until the end.

THE STATE'S YEARLY CROPS.

Abstracts From Report of Secretary Edge.

GREAT DECREASE SHOWN IN THE YIELD.

Wheat Grown at a Loss, and Hay, Corn and Oats Damaged.

PERIODS OF DROUGHT EXPERIENCED

HARRISBURG, Dec. 17.—Secretary Edge, of the state board of agriculture, furnishes the following interesting facts from the advance sheets of his forthcoming report. The number of farms in and the appropriations granted each county for the holding of farmers' institutes, as based on this showing, is as follows:

COUNTIES.	Number of Farms, 1890.	Increased Allotment.	Total.
Allegheny	5,343	$105	$180
Armstrong	4,127	80	185
Beaver	2,672	55	130
Bedford	3,229	65	140
Bradford	6,415	130	205
Butler	5,364	105	180
Cambria	2,241	45	120
Center	2,180	45	120
Clarion	3,115	60	135
Clearfield	2,812	55	130
Crawford	7,786	155	230
Erie	5,483	110	185
Fayette	3,320	65	140
Forest	491	10	85
Franklin	2,295	65	140
Greene	2,924	60	135
Indiana	4,644	95	170
Jefferson	2,531	50	125
Lawrence	2,575	50	125
McKean	1,479	30	105
Mercer	5,021	100	175
Somerset	3,471	70	145
Venango	3,054	60	135
Warren	2,881	60	135
Washington	4,514	90	165
Westmoreland	5,339	105	180

Regarding the various crops of the present year, Secretary Edge says:

"Pennsylvania wheat growers realize that if grown for the grain alone they are losing money on every bushel of wheat produced and sold for less than 65 cents, and that, but for the straw, which they must have for bedding, and the ensuing crop of grass, which they can obtain in no other way than through the agency of the wheat crop, they had better throw the crop out of the rotation.

"The best data obtainable from our correspondents leads us to assume that the area devoted to wheat in our state varies from 1,275,000 to 1,350,000 acres, and that for the year 1893 the area may be estimated at 1,290,000 acres, this being very near our minimum acreage. The crop of 1893 may be placed at 20,160,000 bushels. Our annual consumption for food may be placed at 22,750,000, and for seed at 2,225,000 bushels, or a total of 24,975,000.

"The hay crop was very irregular in its yields, as our reports indicate that there were many sections, limited in extent, in which an excellent crop of hay was harvested, but a general summary of reports from our correspondents indicates that the crop of the state was below the average. In some localities this was partially due to the failure of the grass sown in last year's wheat stubbles; in others it was in part due to heavy snow falls remaining long upon the ground, and in some sections so heavy, followed by freezing rains, that it smothered the clover out.

"In several of the best corn-growing counties the shortage caused by dry weather was supplemented by storm, which prostrated the crop just at a critical period of its growth, and to a considerable extent prevented the proper formation of the grain and greatly added to the expenses of harvesting the crop. Losses from these two sources were also increased by the fact that fall rains caused the ears, many of which were on the ground, to mould.

"We estimate the area planted with corn at 1,310,000 acres, and the yield at more than 30,500,000 bushels. When we take into consideration the fact that our average corn crop is good for about 40,000,000 bushels, the extent of the shortage of our state is apparent.

"The average of oats is always lower than that of either wheat or corn, from the fact that most farmers, and especially dairy farmers, regard it as an undesirable and unprofitable crop. We estimate the area in with this crop for the past year at 1,155,000 acres and the yield at 28,250,000 bushels by measure.

"Our maximum crop of oats may be estimated at 42,000,000 bushels and our minimum crop at 26,000,000; this indicates a considerable shortage, which is mainly due to the same drought which operated so disastrously upon the crop and the potato crops of the present year.

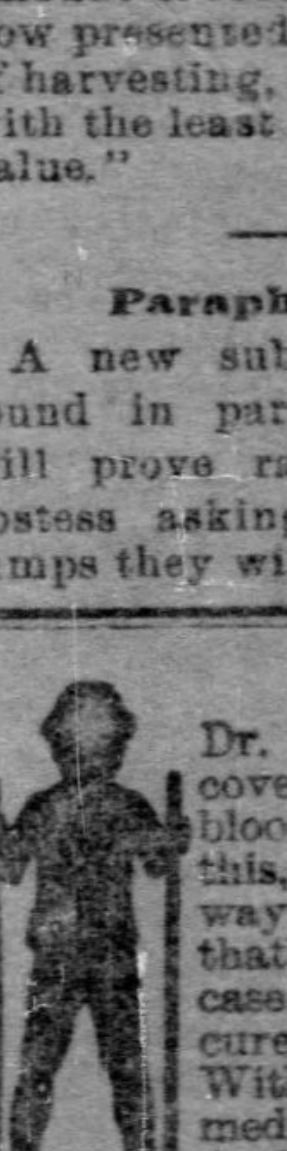
"During the past two years there has been an unusual interest manifested, especially in the dairy districts of the state, in reference to the continued existence of tuberculosis among domestic animals and especially from milk cows in the south-eastern part of our state. For the past 14 years the officers of the board, acting under the general act relating to contagious diseases, have condemned and advised the killing of numerous animals known to be affected with this disease, and in two instances the whole herd was slaughtered by the advise of the veterinary surgeon and secretary of the board.

"If the introduction of the silo does not accomplish anything further than to direct the attention of farmers to the possibility of loss in a wasteful manner of harvesting and feeding their corn crops, it will have accomplished much for the advancement of scientific feeding, and if our experiment stations are to be valued solely for the result of their experiments in this direction they are safe in the estimation of practical farmers.

"Practical feeders now realize that in an acre of corn they have a certain amount of feeding value, and the problem now presented to them for solution is that of harvesting, curing and feeding the crop with the least possible loss of this food value."

Paraphenetolcarbamide.

A new substitute for sugar has been found in paraphenetolcarbamide. This will prove rather a jaw-breaker to a hostess asking her guests how many lumps they will have in their tea.



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Nothing else, at any price, is really as *cheap*. You pay only for the *good* you get.

It's more than mere relief—it's a perfect and permanent cure, that you get with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors offer $500 reward for any incurable case of Catarrh.

MALAY FOOTBALL.

The Natives Had a Game and Could Play Like Englishmen.

Fortnightly Review.

Among the Malays football has been in existence from time immemorial, but it is with them essentially a game, as for instance, battledoor and shuttlecock is with us, and it is not a contest. The football is rather smaller than that used at Eton, and is made of wicker work. Those who join in the game arrange themselves in a wide circle and kick the ball from one to another with the inside, or at times, with the flat, of the foot. The object of the players is to keep the ball passing about without its ever touching the ground or the hand of anyone. Great dexterity is shown in this performance, and the ball is usually kicked to a very respectable height. There seems to be no penalty to be exacted from a player who may kick the ball badly or fail to kick it at all.

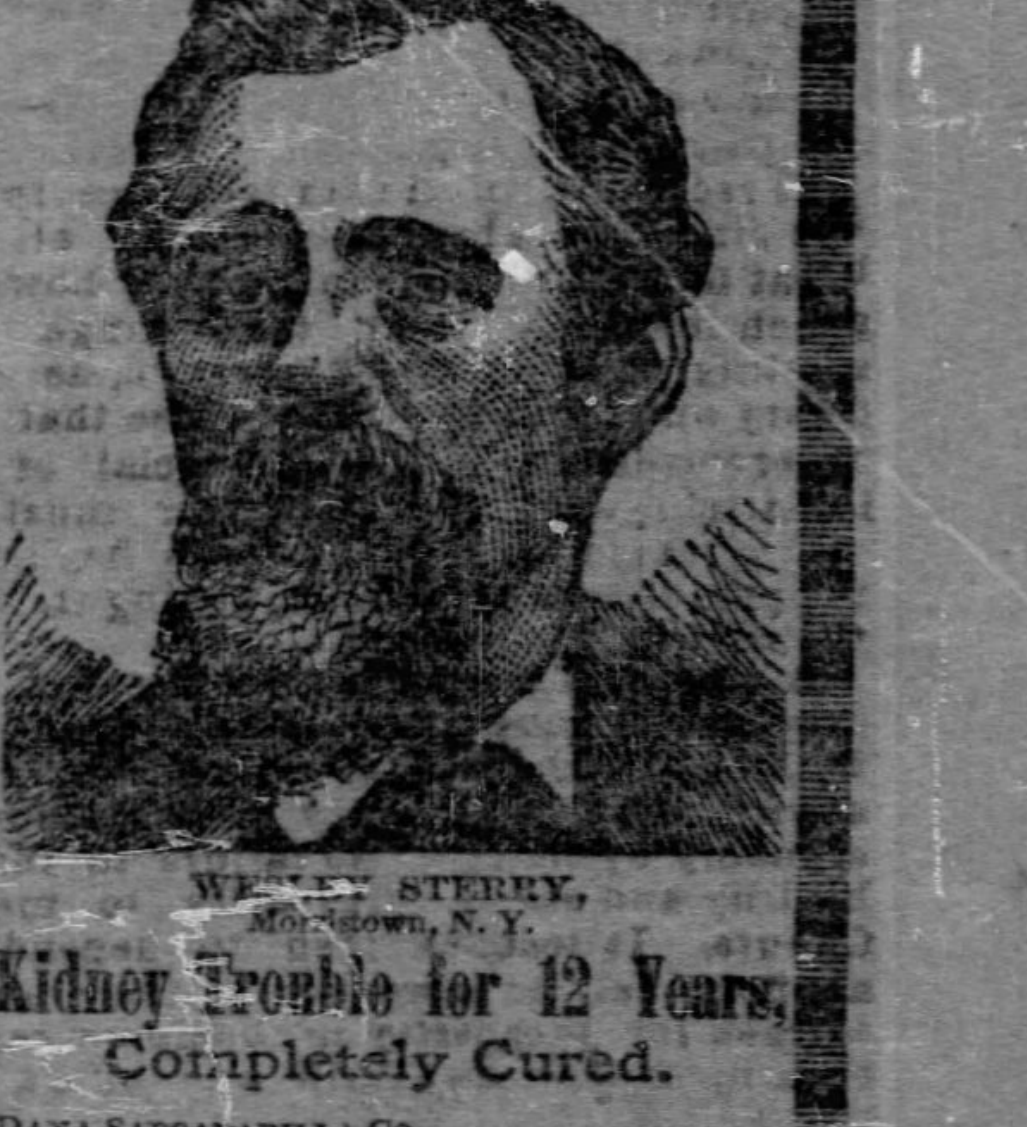
We had our own game of football, and the Dutchmen, assisted by two members of our team, scored two goals to our four. During the game the natives collected in still greater numbers, and at its termination they begged us to allow them to have a game among themselves. To this we assented, and two of us acted as captains of the sides, numbering about 30 players apiece, most of whom stripped to the "sarong," and wrapped it round their loins, leaving the rest of their bodies bare.

The ball was started, and then followed one of the most extraordinary games at football that has ever been seen. The game soon ceased to be a game at all, and became a veritable battle.

Hands, arms, and even teeth, were used on all sides, blood flowed freely, and scattered about the field were soon to be seen the wounded, I might almost say the slain. As some fell exhausted to the ground they were removed and their places in the fray were taken by others, who rushed forth eagerly from the crowd of spectators.

Shouts of victory and groans of defeat rent the air, and at length things became so serious that the two captains were obliged to seize upon the ball and bolt with it to the pavilion. The "game" thus came to an end, and the players withdrew to their homes, with the excited crowd following at their heels. This must have been regarded as a red-letter day by the native community of Medan, and the visit of the "Orang Puteh" (Englishmen) will be remembered among them for some time to come. We received a hint next morning from the authorities that the natives must not be allowed to take part in our games.

THE KIND THAT CURES



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GENTS:—We are personally acquainted with Mr. Sterry, and know his statements are true. Respectfully, A. F. & C. F. McNEILL.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1893.

THE HAWAIIAN MESSAGE.

President CLEVELAND'S message on Hawaiian affairs clears the subject of all the mists and contradictions that have hung over it by a concise statement of facts, showing the evolution of the provisional government and the treaty of annexation to have been the outcome of interference by the American minister and naval forces landed at his instance. It is the cold, hard logic of facts that makes the president's statement's impregnable, carrying conviction to all. He shows that the "lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot by a process every step of which is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States government through its diplomatic and naval representatives." That is the whole case in a nutshell. Nor is President HARRISON or Secretary FOSTER necessarily censured by these statements, for they were deceived by STEVENS in important respects, and so was the United States senate.

Contenting himself with the declaration that he will not again submit the annexation treaty to the senate, and that is the practical question, because it "would justly subject us to the imputation of acquiring the islands by unjustifiable methods," the president, because of the difficulties of adjusting matters by executive action, submits the problem to "the broader authority of congress." He says our duty does not end in the rejection of the annexation treaty and that "the United States cannot fail to vindicate its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation."

But it is a question what reparation can be made. Justice on the facts the president presents would demand that the overthrown government be re-established, but the conditions now are not what they were last January when the queen was dethroned. The provisional government has made some headway. It is the de facto government. Congress can recognize it, set up the queen, or order a vote of the people as to what kind of government they prefer. They can do all this, and not assume any greater power than the American minister usurped in setting up the provisional government. Or they can do nothing, and let things drift. There is not the slightest danger of any other power taking up the islands, even were we disposed to allow it.

A telling point in the message is the speed with which the Gerolstein revolution was run through, from start to finish of annexation. Leaving out the 15 days spent by the Hawaiian commissioners in their journey to Washington there were but *seventeen days* between the initiation of the scheme for provisional government and the submission to the United States senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such government.

TARIFF BILL REPORTED.

The reform tariff bill was given to the house Tuesday, and with it came the report of Mr. Chairman WILSON, explanatory of its provisions and in vindication of the principles and policies on which it is based. The first sentence states a great truth. "The American people," says the chairman, "after the fullest and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightly decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and grievously unjust in operation." That is precisely the way the people voted in 1890 and 1892.

The report carefully traces the later tariff history of the country, and in this respect is a model of historic condensation. The policy of free raw material is explained and vindicated, on the principle that every tax on the producer falls with increased force on the consumer, and that the enlargement of our markets will certainly follow cheaper raw materials of manufacture.

The chairman takes up the various important articles on which the duties are reduced or abrogated, and makes clear explanation of the extent of the reduction and the causes therefor. A careful perusal of the admirable report of Mr. WILSON will put the reader in possession of the philosophy of the reform bill and the expediency and utility of its tax reductions.

As to percentages of reduction, Mr. WILSON states the McKinley law imposed 48.71 per cent tax on the value of the imports of dutiable articles in 1893. The rate of the reported bill on the same importations, Mr. WILSON states, would be 30.31; but he submits that so many prohibitory duties are imposed by the McKinley law that its rate of taxation is much heavier than appears by any statistical tables of percentages. This is so. Take, for instance, its 95 per cent tax on the woolen wear of the people.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

In importance the report of the secretary of the treasury ranks after the president's message, and differs from other department reports in that it is sent directly to congress. Mr. CARLISLE'S report was sent in yesterday, having been kept back for 10 days that the secretary might be able to report more conclusively as to the national balance sheet and what amounts would be necessary to meet deficiencies in the revenues. The secretary estimates the deficiency at the close of the present fiscal year at $28,000,000, but as the deficiency was greater than this by $2,000,000 at the end of November, covering five months of the year, it is clear he finds conditions improving. He says that the worst effects of the recent financial disturbance have been realized, and the conditions will be much more favorable hereafter, but still it is incumbent on congress to make provision for the $28,000,000 probable deficiency.

To meet this contingency Secretary CARLISLE advises in the first place the issue of $200,000,000 3 per cent bonds in denominations of $25 and multiples of $25, and redeemable at the option of the government after the lapse of five years. He believes such an issue of bonds can be readily sold at par in our own country. As an alternative proposition, should congress be unwilling to authorize the bond issue, the secretary asks for authority to issue $50,000,000 treasury notes bearing 3 per cent interest.

The secretary asks for full authority to procure and maintain an ample supply of coin to meet such emergencies as recently occurred. It is a necessity, he argues, of the large amount of government notes kept outstanding, yet to be redeemed in coin on presentation. The authority to issue bonds for this purpose is supposed to now exist, but the secretary wants the authority clear and unquestioned.

As expected, Secretary CARLISLE is very decided on the subject of tariff reform. He argues for ad valorem rather than specific duties, on the ground that taxation according to values is sound in principle, favors those who use the cheaper and coarser goods, and, he says, "is distinctively the American system of taxation, and is recognized as just and equitable by the people of all the states" in the collection of their local revenues. The secretary punctures the argument that the facilities of frauds are greater under an ad valorem system by saying that the markets of the world have been brought so much nearer together by steam and electricity that it is now no more difficult to find the cost of a given article abroad than it is at home. This is a wonderfully suggestive argument, and its force can be appreciated now that we know how easy it is with the telegraph circling the globe to ascertain values anywhere and at any time.

ABOUT RENEGADES.

The appointment of Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH as minister to Italy has stirred the bile of the Republican organs, and they are in full chorus over the appointment of "a renegade Republican," as the *Gazette* characterizes Mr. MACVEAGH. We do not think any sensible Democrat cares much for these outbursts. Since the Republican party went into moral bankruptcy in its general conduct, and entered into money partnership with the trusts and combines fostered by the McKinley tariff, the number of "Republican renegades" has increased to an extent that has taken from that party the cream of its political intelligence and honesty. Solitary and alone the Democratic party would have been able to do very little to overthrow the tremendous combination of money interests and political rascality that masqueraded as the Republican party, but as far back as the Tilden campaign the "renegades" commenced coming over, and in every state of the Union the Democratic party to-day ranks among its most zealous supporters and intelligent leaders Republicans who stood high in the councils of the party when LINCOLN, SEWARD, CHASE, SUMNER, ANDREWS and CURTIN directed its destinies. They could not stand the latter-day Republicanism that made merchandise of legislation and handed over the taxing power to millionaire trusts for a share of the fat-fried drippings.

Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH happens to be one of this kind of "renegades." He left the Republican party in the zenith of its power, when it held a monopoly of all places of honor and emolument under the government. He left it because of its inherent and incurable corruption. He rejected its force bills and its monopoly tariffs, as well as its Blaines and Harrisons as representative candidates. Mr. MACVEAGH first allied himself with the Democratic party in 1884 in that tremendous hegira of the best blood and brain of the Republican party that rejected the candidacy of the "magnetic man" from Maine. In 1888 he was a powerful advocate of Mr. CLEVELAND'S election, and the same in 1892.

During war times and after the Republican party made it a point to honor and promote Democrats who allied themselves with its policy and organization. There was political wisdom in this course of conduct. Mr. CLEVELAND, in such appointments as that of GRESHAM and MACVEAGH, merely recognizes the fact that thousands and tens of thousands of old-line Republicans are with the Democracy on the issues of these days. We welcome the "renegades" when they bring brilliant ability, great moral power and fixed convictions of right. If political parties did not accept recruits and converts they would go to pieces with dry rot.

LESSONS OF HISTORY.

Referring to our reminder of the terrible riots, murders, rapine and ruin, martial law, unemployed thousands and industrial and business panics of 1873, 1877 and 1892, all under an era of high protection, with no tariff reform in sight, the *Gazette* says these depressions were as prevalent in free trade England as in the United States. Well, if that is an explanation, does not the *Gazette* know that the present era of overproduction, unemployed labor and industrial and business depression extends not only to England, but to all the countries of the continent? It is just as bad over there as in the United States. So if its logic is correct, that the tariff had nothing to do with 1873, 1877 and 1892, it must be equally correct that it has nothing to do with the existing business and industrial depression.

But we challenge the correctness of what the *Gazette* says, that the "depressions and disturbances" that afflicted the United States in the protection era of 1877 and 1893 "were as prevalent in free trade England as in the United States." We make bold to assert that in the last 50 years of English history, since free trade became the law of the land, the *Gazette* can find no parallels for the Pittsburgh labor riots of 1877 and 1892, either in their extent, their money loss, the lives sacrificed, the troops called out and the bitter animosities created. They stand alone in the industrial history of the world, occurring in the same locality and repeated within the same time. It is true there may have been labor riots in Great Britain and on the continent, but they dwarf into insignificance compared with the terrible happenings in Allegheny county almost within one decade, and at a time when protection was in full feather and dictated its own tariffs. That is the fact that stands out. It is especially well to bear in mind at this time. Let the *Gazette* read and digest. The most terrible labor and wage riots of the last half century, either in this country or Europe, took place in this favored hotbed of protection, in Allegheny county, under the Morrill tariff of 1864 and the McKinley tariff of 1890, the two highest protective tariffs that were ever passed by an American congress. And it can throw in the additional fact that the great panic of 1873 occurred under the same blissful era of protection.

Come, now; deal squarely in this matter. If the existing financial and industrial depression is due to the suggestion of tariff reform, to what were the bloody and destructive riots of 1877 and 1892 and the five-year panic of 1873, occurring in a period of high protection, to be attributed? Protection held the fort. Tariff reform was not in sight.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

AN inquiry is made of us of the average rate of customs taxes under the McKinley law on dutiable articles. The official report of the bureau of statistics gives the following as the average rate for the past four years:

	Per Cent.
1890	44.41
1891	46.28
1892	48.71
1893	49.58

The first of these years was under the tariff of 1883, and the fiscal year 1892 was the first full year under the McKinley law. The rate last year was higher than the rate in any year of the war. Stick a pin there. In 1863, the year of such tremendous efforts by land and water, when there were the supreme efforts of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, the average rate of customs taxation was a fraction less than 33 per cent. At the outbreak of the war it was 19 per cent. Twenty-eight years after the surrender it is nearly 50 per cent.

THE workingmen petitioning congress against the Wilson tariff reform bill should be asked wherein it does not cover the difference between the wages paid abroad and at home, which is the measure of protection demanded by the Republican national platform. In the iron and steel trades it does more than this. Yet these people are humbugged into denouncing the bill as a free trade measure. Just as the oil men were deluded by the cry of Baku oil, an imposition of which they now seem to be honestly ashamed. People who go to congress with petitions only make themselves laughed at when they misrepresent notorious facts on the vague idea of congressional ignorance.

IT was a rather neat way the Cleveland family got around the devouring photographer and secured photographs of "little RUTH" without having them on the market, which was very objectionable to the good lady at the head of the house. So to speak, RUTH'S pictures were taken incognito. The New York photographer did not know his patron, and does not know that certain of his pictures are of the very young lady of the white house. A woman's ready wit circumvented the designs of the photographer and got the pictures for herself.

A LARGE wool-grower of Washington county, Mr. S. A. NOBLE, who is wintering 1,200 head of sheep, informs the *Democrat* that the manufacture of shoddy in this country is the cause of the low price of wool. Shoddy factories, Mr. NOBLE says, came in with the high duties on wool and will fall with them. There is more shoddy used in the United States as a substitue for wool than in any other country. Free wool will drive it out and give the people honest woolen wear.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S message on Hawaiian affairs turns on at once sun light, electric light, lime light, drummond light, star light and moon light on every nook and cranny of the crooked and secret proceeding. That message puts everybody in possession of the facts, and not a sentence of it can be successfully challenged. The people have solid ground to stand on at last.

WHEN ex-Senator INGALLS, of Kansas, was in the city lecturing he took occasion to say that while he was a Republican he was not an antediluvian Republican, which is taken to mean he has abjured the ways of McKinleyism and prosperity by taxation.

Recommends a Reward for Werts.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Dec. 19.—The coroner's jury in the case of John Brown, the Hungarian who was shot and killed last Friday by a fellow-countryman named Steve Werts, brought in a verdict to-night that Brown came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by Werts, and urged that the commissioners of Beaver county offer a reward for the apprehension of Werts. The man who has been locked up on suspicion since last Friday was released to-night.

Horse Thief Breaks Jail.

BEDFORD, PA., Dec. 19.—While Sheriff Price's daughter was taking supper to the prisoners this evening she was seized by David Smith, a notorious horse thief, and, before an alarm could be given, made his escape. Smith was arrested by Blair county officers last week, after a lively chase.

Adams Elected O'Neil's Successor.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The election in this city to-day to fill the congressional vacancy caused by the death of Charles O'Neil resulted in the selection of Robert Adams, ex-United States minister to Brazil. His vote was 10,498. Martin J. Griffin, Prohibitionist, polled 332 votes. There were 228 scattering votes.

Aid for Beaver's Destitute.

BEAVER, PA., Dec. 19.—At a meeting of citizens last evening it was decided to start a subscription list for the destitute of Beaver. A paper for the subscribing of $1, no more and no less, will be circulated.

A Prince Suicides.

ROME, Dec. 19.—Albert Moury, prince of Formosa, committed suicide to-day at the Hotel Trinacri, by shooting himself with a revolver.

One More Body Recovered.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—One more body was recovered this morning from the debris of the bridge. An examination showed it to be that of Joseph Holden, of Chester, Pa.

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

Sketch of a Noted Pennsylvanian Now Talked About.

Wayne MacVeagh, who was Tuesday appointed minister to Italy, was born in Phœnixville, Chester county, Pa., April 19, 1833. He was sent to Yale college and graduated when he was 20 years old. He was admitted to the bar of Chester county, at West Chester, Pa., in April, 1856, and soon went into politics. He was elected district-attorney of the county within a few years.

Mr. MacVeagh was stirring, eloquent and patriotic. There was a mixture of Quaker and Scotch Presbyterian blood in his veins, and on the breaking out of the war he organized a company of cavalry and went to the front. After a short service he was promoted to the rank of major and served on the staff of Major-General Couch. Mr. MacVeagh was mustered out of the army in 1863, and the same year was elected chairman of the Republican state convention of Pennsylvania, and served during the ensuing presidential and state campaigns.

President Grant, during his first term, sent Mr. MacVeagh as minister to Turkey, but after two years abroad he returned home and, settling in Harrisburg, Pa., took up the practice of law. He was appointed by President Hayes, in 1877, as president of the famous McVeagh commission to Louisiana to endeavor to reconcile the conflicting parties in that State.

He was appointed attorney-general by President Garfield, and on the latter's death was succeeded by the late Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia.

Mr. MacVeagh has been a civil service reformer and was near supporting Cleveland in 1888. He came out boldly for the Democratic candidate in 1892. He is a member of the law firm of New York to which President Cleveland was attached prior to his last election, and is a brother-in-law of United States Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania. He is a man of great wealth and has a very lucrative law practice in the Keystone state.

HARRISON ON HARD TIMES.

HIS OPINION OF THE RIGHTS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

How Trusts Are Factors in the Creation of Wealth.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison arrived in the city this afternoon from New York and will remain here for three days as the guest of ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker. In the evening the ex-president delivered an address at the commencement exercises of the Pierce business college in the Academy of Music. The address was in main confined to advice to young men, but there were portions which dealt with public questions, of strikes and labor agitation generally. He said:

"It is a sad and dangerous fact that capital and labor are organized to fight each other; that the laboring man is taught to regard his employer as an antagonist, too often as an enemy, and the needy or vexed and impatient employer, restful of what he regards as unwarranted interference with business, is sometimes too ready to treat a workman with a grievance as he would treat a jolting, unbalanced machine—throw it into the scrap pile. Like the armed peace now maintained in Europe, this situation is costly and dangerous. Every benevolent and thoughtful man is anxious and distressed. I suppose a just and perfect peace will not be established until the kingdom of elder brother is set up throughout the world and the golden rule becomes the law of human life.

"It is a most wholesome and saving fact that the working people of the United States so generally reject the teachings of anarchy. The workman is a producer; the anarchist is a destroyer, and fellowship is impossible. How shall the poor be helped by the destruction of other men's property or by assassination or riots. There is only one good thing about these evil times, and that is good will. They give men an opportunity to show their concern for each other." In speaking of trusts Mr. Harrison said they have been perhaps the greatest factor in the rapid development of national wealth.

CHICAGO FINANCIERING.

Officers Alleged to Have Given Car Stock Away.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Henry O'Hara, of St. Louis, to-day filed a bill in the circuit court asking for a receiver for the Hicks stock car company, a concern with, he says, "an alleged capital stock of $5,000,000." The principal offices are in Chicago. The bill states that the corporation has little or no money on hand to meet its current expenses and that it has defaulted $25 000 of mortgages of $2,000,000. He claims the defendant bought cars of him and owes him $78,000 for these.

The president of the defendant corporation is F. G. Edwards, and it is alleged that he and the other officers have issued stock to their friends and members of their families, on which not a cent has ever been paid. The bill further claims that Edwards alleges that the corporation owes his father, John Edwards, $200,000, and that for this alleged debt the corporation has given John Edwards 780 cars on which he draws $8,000 per month mileage, and the bill goes on to assert that stock has been issued so as to avoid stock liabilities for debts.

Mr. Edwards denies that the allegations contained in the bill are true. He declares that the company is not insolvent and that none of its creditors are in sympathy with the movement to secure a receiver.

MIGHT FLIM THE BANKS.

San Francisco Warned Against Mr. Furnald of Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Local bankers to-day received typewritten letters signed by Albert Brodie Stone, lawyer, chamber of commerce building, Chicago, warning them against Walker Guy Furnald, alias J. W. Allen, who is now stopping here at a fashionable family hotel. Stone says that Furnald has a big scheme to swindle San Francisco banks. Allen, who claimed to be the son of a wealthy Boston banker, was found at a hotel and claimed to be an invalid here with his wife for his health. In the young man's apartments, however, a reporter encountered Billy Hurt, a notorious card sharp and confidence man. The two men characterized Stone's letters as a "dirty knock" and spite work but would say no more.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The Furnald mentioned in the San Francisco dispatches is said to be the individual who achieved celebrity in Chicago through an accusation that he robbed Mrs. Alfred Post of $1,000 worth of diamonds.

Long Strike Settled.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19.—With the setting of the sun this evening the long strike in the woolen mill district was brought to an end. It not only saw the Olneyville strike but the difficulty at the British hosiery, the Thornton and the Farwell's Central Falls mills satisfactorily settled. This leaves but one mill in Providence where any trouble now prevails, that being the Geneva, and this trouble will be adjusted to-morrow. The Olneyville strike began early in October.

To Subscribers and Agents.

Owing to the large number of new subscriptions to THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST it will be impossible for us to supply back numbers after January 1. In order to receive papers beginning on that date orders for same should be sent in at once.

NO SUSPENSION PROBABLE.

Not Likely the Coal Diggers Will Cease Work.

SOME HAVE DECIDED NOT TO DO SO.

Secretary McBryde's Open Letter to the Operators.

ADVOCATES ARBITRATION SETTLEMENT

As far as could be ascertained from inquiry among the chief river operators, no reports had reached the city up to Wednesday afternoon of a stoppage of work at the mines, as scheduled at Monday's convention at Monongahela City. It will be remembered that the miners' delegates concluded to call out the men by Tuesday evening in order to suspend operations until the owners agreed to make a uniform rate of 2½ cents. Then yesterday it was reported that the suspension had been postponed until after the railroad miners' convention to-morrow.

It may still be the intention of the river diggers to come out, but there is reason to doubt that they will undertake a period of idleness at this time. It is sure that all the diggers will not join in the movement. As an instance of this the Bunola men met yesterday morning and after talking the matter over decided to remain at work at the price being paid, namely, 2 cents. This mine is in the third pool. Another third pool road that is operating at this figure is James Jones's Ivil mine. Mr. Jones admitted to the reporter that 2½ cents was little enough for mining, and that he did not see how the men could make a living at it.

"I am selling run-of-the-mine for 50 cents at the tipple, and ¾-inch coal for $2 85 per 100," he said.

Circumstances would indicate that the miners will not suspend work at all. Those of them at work are only getting enough tonnage to afford a pretense at earning wages. An instance is mentioned of a man and his stalwart son going into a mine in the morning and coming out in the evening with but 20 bushels to their credit, their share of the day's requirement. That was 80 cents of labor for two men. The few thousand diggers at work are earning the merest pittance, and the many thousands out of work are in a desperate case.

Up at Monongahela City the church societies are helping both the men at work and the others who are out of it. Currency is practically unknown now among the men, for those at work take out their earnings, and more, in store orders. How the miner lives during a strike, or when out of work, is something that has never yet been fathomed, and is a mystery even to those who have lived among them for years. It is not unlikely that before the winter has much further advanced an organized plan for assisting the coal diggers will have to be put on foot.

Secretary Patrick McBryde Wednesday addressed an open letter to the operators of both districts. He says that the price of coal is unchanged from that of a year ago in every other market but Pittsburgh, and that the unprecedented reduction made here is unwarranted. He says that the miners have no desire to strike, and that all they want is to establish a uniform rate of 2½ cents, or 65 cents a ton. He declares that the miners are ready and eager to leave the settlement of the question to a board consisting of an equal number of diggers and operators and a disinterested umpire, or, failing the acceptance of this plan, to leave the question to the arbitration of the courts, as provided by law.

TURNING TO CATHOLICISM.

Two Princeton Theological Students Are Likely Converts.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Another instance of a student in a Protestant theological seminary becoming tormented with doubts as to the faith to the tenets of which he has devoted much time and study and turning to the Catholic religion for guidance and comfort cropped out yesterday. The student in question is a member of the Princeton theological seminary, at Princeton, N. J. His name is Howard Mortimer, and he was admitted to the Princeton theological seminary last year. The late James Mortimer, well known in theatrical circles in connection with the management of Miss Marie Wainwright, was a near relative of the young man.

Mr. Mortimer, having made up his mind that he could never preach the doctrines of Presbyterianism with satisfaction to himself, went yesterday to the house of the Paulist fathers in Fifty-ninth street, near the corner of Ninth avenue, and asked to see one of the members of the order. Father Young, who is himself a graduate of Princeton college's academic department, having been a member of the class of '48, went into the ante-room to see what the young man wanted. Mortimer said he was not alone in his desire to embrace the Catholic faith, as his friend, Carl Nicholsohn, also a student in the Princeton theological seminary, was as anxious as he to be admitted to the Paulist order.

Father Young in answer to a question said that, as far as he had been able to observe, rather more Presbyterians turned toward the Catholic faith than the members of any other Protestant denomination.

The Prosecution's Case.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The case of the prosecution in the Monson murder case, as announced, is divided into the following points: The first is the theory regarding the manner in which the shot was fired; the second point is the motive of the shooting; the third is the case against "Scott." Several witnesses were examined in court to-day, but little new light was thrown on the mystery.

Boynton in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Ensign James F. Carter, of the U. S. S. Detroit, arrived here to-day on the steamer Sirius from Rio de Janeiro, having in his charge as a political prisoner W. Boynton (or Boyton), who was arrested in Rio for attempting to destroy the insurgent Admiral de Mello's flagship Aquidaban. Boynton refused to talk.

Dynamiters in Prague.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Prague says that a large bomb has been exploded outside the residence of Lawyer Wolff in the Ring platz at Rakonitz, Bohemia. The dispatch adds that the house was demolished and several other buildings were damaged by the explosion. Wolff, his wife and two daughters were more or less severely injured.

To Admit More Pupils.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 19.—The Soldiers' orphans' school commission, at its regular quarterly meeting to-night, agreed to admit 17 new pupils to the school at Uniontown. The building committee presented the plans for the new industrial school at Scotland, Franklin county, but no final action was taken on it by the commission.

WOMEN with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

BOTH ROBBERS SENTENCED.

The Two Young Bandits Get Nine Years Each.

J. B. Davidson and Wm. D. Jones, who pleaded guilty to the robberies at a number of stations along the Panhandle road, were called for sentence before Judge Ewing Wednesday. District-Attorney Burleigh said the cases resembled the Coraopolis outrage and Judge Ewing asked Jones where Collier was. Jones replied that he only knew Collier had gone south last Saturday. Judge Ewing replied that he did not take any stock in such a reply, saying that the south is a big place. Davidson informed the court that Collier had gone to Wheeling.

Judge Ewing then remarked that he might sentence each defendant to 10 years imprisonment on each count, which would be 40 years in Jones's case and 30 years in that of Davidson, but he would be lenient. In each case the sentence of the court was 6¼ cents fine, costs of prosecution and nine years in the penitentiary. The defendants were taken to Riverside immediately.

It was the first instance of "railroading" criminals to the penitentiary for some time. Once, when Judge Kirkpatrick was on the bench, a man received a heavy sentence to the penitentiary the same day the crime was committed.

The jury in the case of Frank Wilkins returned a verdict of guilty of false pretense, with one of their number absent. His name is Wm. Snyder, and he was injured in the Baltimore & Ohio wreck on Tuesday night.

Attorney B. L. Riley presented the petition of Miss Minnie Theobald, a teacher in the Bowerstown school in Shaler township, who was fined $10 and costs by Alderman Kerr for cruelty to Clifton Smith, a pupil in her school, asking for the privilege of an appeal to court. She was prosecuted by the anti-cruelty society, of which N. G Dorente is the agent. In allowing the appeal to be taken Judge Ewing said: "The anti-cruelty society has no more jurisdiction than the first wagon-driver you would meet on the street. It must be remembered that there is a constitution in this state that cannot be overridden by an act of assembly, even if it is very broad. The proper proceeding is a prosecution for assault and battery." A hearing was fixed for January 6.

Charles Kelly pleaded guilty of embezzlement on oath of Buell G. Stoddard and was sent to the workhouse for three months. Daniel Darling, charged with the same offense by Stoddard, stood trial and was acquitted.

Frank Lynch, charged with false pretense by Herman Metz, a grocer at McKeesport, was acquitted and the jury directed Metz to pay the costs. It was alleged that Lynch represented himself to be the husband of a woman and secured an extension of her credit at Metz's store.

JESSIE LOGAN'S LOVER.

Older Than Her Father, but She Eloped With Him.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Dec. 20.—Six months ago pretty Jessie Logan, whose father is a rich farmer of Gilmer county, fell in love with James Bishop. Jessie is 18 and Bishop 64, older than Farmer Logan, but the difference in ages was no barrier. When Bishop proposed to Logan that he give his consent to their union the farmer showed Bishop the front door and Jessie was sent away from home. When she returned she said she no longer loved "old man Bishop." To-day the couple passed through Parkersburg. They were eloping, and making for Ohio's shores as fast as buggy and horse could take them.

MORE HOMESTEAD SUITS.

Carnegie Company Employes Want Damages for Alleged Poisoning.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 19.—W. S. Anderson, who helped defend Burgess McLuckie, has been retained by a committee representing a large number of employes with a view of commencing suits for damages against the Carnegie company. It is claimed by the committee that those they represent were poisoned at Homestead. Each suit will be brought for $10,000, and the cases will be filed in Allegheny county.

Trouble in the Pipe Trust.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 20.—The recently organized Ohio Valley sewer pipe association is being torn to pieces by internal dissensions due largely to the fact that several of the largest firms in the valley are not represented on the official board. Since the combine was made more or less rate cutting, which was the one thing the organization sought to abolish has been done. A conference was called, to meet at Toronto, O., to-day. No conclusion was reached.

Milkman Mertes Discovered.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—It is reported that Milkman Mertes, who was an important prosecuting witness in the former Coughlin trial, has been found in San Francisco and will be brought back to testify. The part he took in the former case made him many enemies and he left Chicago, broken in purse. He was a waiter in a beer garden when recognized by a former Chicago customer. Ex-Police Captain Villiers and Detective Harch testified, but developed nothing new.

Why the Jury Agreed.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Dec. 19.—In the case of Rev. William Holden against the Pennsylvania railroad company for damages for the loss of a leg caused by being run down on a crossing at Cranberry, Pa., a jury returned a verdict in favor of Holden last week for $10,000. The jury has issued a card saying that they were out 24 hours and were tired staying out any longer, so rendered the verdict.

A Father's Inhuman Treatment.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Dec. 19.—Dr. Evans, of Nanticoke, visited a Hungarian family near there yesterday. He found a girl 12 years old critically ill from typhoid fever. She was little else than skin and bones. The father refused to permit the physician to render the girl medical attention, saying: "Let her alone. Girls cost too much, anyhow."

Italy's New Policy.

ROME, Dec. 20.—A scene of commotion followed Premier Crispi's announcement of the ministry's new policy in parliament to-day. A workman named Angiolotti from the gallery cried: "This is a regular African kraal." He was removed by the police, wildly shouting: "Thieves," "Robbers," "Down with the pillagers," "Death to the public thieves." The gallery evidently considered people who were in sympathy with the workman; for cries of "Let him alone" were heard.

McKane Case Drags on.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Justice Cullen of the supreme court says that he will not decide the application of John Y. McKane for a stay in the Gravesend contempt proceedings until to-morrow or Friday. It is said the papers submitted are so voluminous as to require considerable labor.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine

And THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST—one year each for only $2 15—subscribe now and get the first issues of the new year.

KICKERS PUT IN CHAINS.

Rumors of Rows on the America Over Higher Pay.

SEAMEN HELD AGAINST THEIR WILL.

Like Troubles on the Nictheroy Have Been Smoothed Over.

FIGHTING CONTINUES AT RIO JANEIRO

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PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL, Dec. 19.—News was received here late to-day that a general engagement between the rebel ships and the government forts was begun on Monday morning in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The fight on both sides is said to have been severe and the result is not known as this cable is sent.

A report has gained circulation here that President Peixoto and his government are nearly bankrupt and that the financial strain he and his friends are subjected to cannot be endured much longer. This rumor may have its origin in insurgent sources and is given for what it is worth.

All cable messages to and from the south have been stopped by order of the government officials here or at Rio de Janeiro, and the utmost anxiety is expressed as to the result of the battle now going on.

Captain Baker, who left New York in command of the Nictheroy, is no longer in charge of the new Brazilian cruiser. The officer in charge of her is now Captain Alvaro Nunez, who was formerly in command of the Brazilian warship Republica, and who is one of the few naval officers who remained loyal to Peixoto. This change is a great disappointment to the American portion of the crew, and has had a bad influence upon those who were inclined to continue the strike for an increase of wages upon regularly entering the Brazilian navy.

Many of the Americans were perfectly willing to fight under Captain Baker, but they are not so willing under Captain Nunez. It is understood that strong inducements are being held out to Captain Baker to serve as second in command, but the result is not known yet. It seems certain, however, that the majority of the gun crews which have been so successfully trained since leaving New York will be prevailed upon to remain. As things look now, it appears likely that the firemen and stokers, as well as a number of able seamen and ordinary seamen from New York, will be replaced by Brazilians.

The America has arrived safely at Maranhao, the largest town and seaport of the state of Maranhao, in the northern portion of Brazil. We hear briefly that all is well on board the America, but have no particulars regarding the accident which happened to her. The general opinion here is that the accident in the engine room was simply the ordinary disabling of one of the air-pumps, and it is not believed there is any truth in the stories about Brazilian insurgent agents being on board of her. The America is expected here to-morrow, and it is announced the two vessels will almost immediately afterward sail for Bahia or some other port, where the cruisers expect to receive definite orders as to their future movements. It is currently reported here that Admiral de Mello is as well informed concerning the movements of the Nictheroy and America as President Peixoto himself.

Just as I close this dispatch I hear a rumor that there is trouble among the crew of the America similar to the trouble existing among the crew of the Nictheroy. Should this be the case there may be some further delay in the departure of the two cruisers southward, but we still expect to see the America here to-morrow or the day after at the latest, and we shall feel very much more confident of success when our consort is near us. Throughout yesterday we were taking on board provisions, water and coal of a character apparently very much inferior to that which we shipped in New York. In any case we expect to be ready to sail southward as soon as the America is here.

Late to-day Captain Nunez, the new commander of the Nictheroy, shipped 60 new men and sent several of the New York crew ashore. The rest of the seamen shipped at New York were compelled to sail in spite of their protests and strike for higher wages. It is thought that there was a serious disturbance on board the Nictheroy, and that several of the men who desired to leave the ship engaged in a struggle with the remainder of the crew, and that a number of men were finally clapped in irons and confined below decks.

THE SAN FRANCISCO TO RIO.

Secretary Herbert Will Not Say Much on Why She Goes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The San Francisco has been ordered to proceed to Rio de Janeiro. Secretary Herbert did not care to discuss the situation at Rio and the reason for ordering the San Francisco there, but it is to be inferred that the serious condition of affairs in Brazil calls for further show of United States forces. There were indications at the navy and state departments that some important news was received to-day, and it is believed to have come from Brazil, but nothing definite could be learned.

The Hawaiian legation has been furnished by the state department with official copies of the president's message and all correspondence transmitted to congress on the Hawaiian question. This indicates that diplomatic relations are still unsevered. The Hawaiian message and correspondence will go to Hawaii on the steamer which leaves San Francisco to-day.

The America Reported.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 20.—The Brazilian warship America is reported outside of the harbor.

Urges Tariff Reductions.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The *Times* has a dispatch from Capetown which says that Mr. Wiener, a candidate for the assembly, and late commissioner to Chicago, said yesterday that the government at Washington was asking the government of Cape Colony to give a quid pro quo for free wool. Mr. Wiener is reported to have added that the United States government would not differentiate. He urged a general reduction of duty upon petroleum and timber, which are chiefly American products.

Chest Pains

Short breath, palpitation, weak and sore lungs, pleurisy, coughs, colds, asthma and bronchitis relieved in ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster. For weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weakness, it is simply wonderful. It *vitalizes* the nervous forces, and hence cures nervous pains and muscular weakness when all others fail.

Price: 25c; five, $1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

FIGHTING AT RIO.

A Federal Attack to Regain Governador's Island Ends in Great Rout.

SHELL'S WORK IN VILLEGAIGNON.

More American Ships Likely to Be Ordered to Brazil.

BLOCKADE MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

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LONDON, Dec. 20.—The *Times* will publish to-morrow the following dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 16, via Montevideo, December 20:

Since my last dispatch the insurgents have directed a heavy rifle and machine gun fire on the shore front, driving the government troops from the custom house, Largo da Paco and other points. Consequently all business in the city is practically stopped, the banks are closed and there is no communication between the shipping and the shore.

The heavy artillery fire continues. On Thursday afternoon when the garrison of Villegaignon was dining a shell from a 10-inch Armstrong gun on Fort Sao Joao penetrated the casements, killing five men and seriously wounding nine others. On Friday five men at Fort Villegaignon were wounded.

Nictheroy is quiet, and only occasional shots from the batteries are fired against Cobras island. The government on Wednesday attempted to retake Governador island, but the insurgents surrounded the invaders (who comprised 1,000 men and some artillery, General Telles commanding), cutting off their retreat.

The government troops on landing began firing at a small insurgent hospital for contagious diseases, and then the main body appeared and advanced without seeing Admiral da Gama, who, with 200 men and four field guns, was concealed in the brushwood on rising ground. When the government troops were 300 yards distant the insurgent battery opened fire from the four guns, firing 600 rounds in two hours, and also directing a heavy machine gun and rifle fire upon the enemy, killing and severely wounding many.

General Telles was one of the first wounded. The government troops broke immediately and fled in all directions. The insurgents had seven wounded. Steam launches posted near the fort report that no fugitives have yet attempted to recross the mainland, and it is thought probable that the government troops are entrapped and that they will surrender.

During the skirmishes on the shore fronts during the past week the insurgents lost 5 killed and 15 wounded, and the government lost 100; it is impossible to ascertain the exact figures.

Persistent rumors are in circulation regarding a naval engagement said to have taken place between the Aquidaban and Republica and the Tiradentes and monitor Bahia, resulting in the capture of the two latter. Admiral da Gama informs me that the Aquidaban and Republica will bombard Santos next week, General Saraiva attacking Sao Paulo at the same time.

Admiral da Gama's manifesto has elicited many expressions of sympathy from the provinces of Minas-Geraes and Sao Paulo, the monarchists saying that insurgent success means the restoration of the monarchy. The government is endeavoring to make capital out of the manifesto, and is calling upon the citizens to defend the republic.

The general impression at Rio de Janeiro is distinctly favorable to Admiral da Gama. The cruiser Cid passed Ceara on Wednesday under the Brazilian flag.

The dispatch conclude with the remark that further protection of foreign commerce is impossible unless the armed intervention of foreign powers prevents further fighting.

SHIPS ORDERED TO SEA.

It Is Said the U. S. Naval Forces at Rio Will Be Greatly Strengthened.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The navy department has ordered the cruiser New York and the monitor Miantonomah to get ready for sea. It is supposed they are to proceed to Rio, but the navy department declines to give any definite information on this point. The position of Rio is admittedly growing sufficiently serious to awaken apprehensions. It will require a week to put the Miantonomah in condition for sea. The New York is to be docked to-day. Some impatience is expressed at the New York not being ready for sea.

Secretary Herbert this afternoon declined to say what was to be the future movement of the New York and the Miantonomah. The ordering of the San Francisco to Rio with Admiral Benham on board puts that officer in command of the United States naval force there. Secretary Herbert said that this was not to be construed as a decision of the Stanton case, and that the order was not intended to bear on that case. The decision in the Stanton case, he said, would very soon be given to the public.

Secretary Gresham was asked whether it was the intention of the government to open up a possible blockade at Rio harbor in the interest of American commerce. The only reply he would consent to make was that he did not understand that Rio was a blockaded port. In other quarters the reported intention of the government to interfere should Mello attempt to blockade the port of Rio is discredited.

Minister Mendonca has received a cable dispatch from Rio which makes no mention of the great battle reported to have been in Rio harbor. The reports come from Pernambuco and other points remote from Rio, and the minister does not credit them. The minister is much gratified that the United States naval forces are to be greatly strengthened at Brazil. He has seen Secretary Gresham within the last few days, and it is perhaps a result of the conference that it has been determined to rendezvous a powerful naval force in Rio harbor. The minister declines to discuss the significance of the move, but says that it will bring joy to the loyal people of Brazil.

Boynton Threatens Suit.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 20.—Geo. B. Boynton, who was brought from Brazil by the naval authorities on a charge of having attempted to blow up the Brazilian cruiser Aquidaban, was released on parole to-day by Admiral Gherardi. Boynton claims that his arrest was illegal. He also declares that he will sue the government and Secretaries Herbert and Gresham for $100,000.

A Double Murderer Released.

BRISTOL, TENN., Dec. 19.—At the inquest to-day on the bodies of Walter Shannon and Mrs. Ann Davis, found murdered in bed, Matt Davis, husband of the woman, acknowledged that he killed them and the jury justified him. He was released.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Late Events of Pittsburgh and Nearby Towns.

SUNDAY, Dec. 17.—The Ohio reached a good boating stage and the first of an immense coal fleet left for lower Ohio and Mississippi river points.

Rev. John Grayham announced that an attempt would be made to unite all the churches of Allegheny into a society for the relief of the destitute.

Postmaster James Kennedy, of Tarentum, was asphyxiated in the postoffice, and was found dead about 10 o'clock.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor was held in the Fourth avenue Baptist church.

The dedication of the new $30,000 church of St. Joseph's German Catholic congregation at Braddock occurred.

MONDAY, Dec. 18.—It was announced that no definite shutdown of the Carnegie plants at Homestead will take place as reported. The stoppage of work is only to last one week to do repair work.

Harry Cox, manager of the electric plant at the Carnegie Homestead steel works, was stricken blind. A live wire struck him in the face.

Monongahela river coal miners decided to demand a 2¼-cent digging rate in the three lower pools. They will strike if the operators do not agree to their terms.

Police officials stated that arrangements had been made to prevent operations of pickpockets on the streets during the holidays.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19.—The Society for the Improvement of the Poor received many donations in Christmas sacks, besides 10 barrels of flour, 20 barrels of potatoes, 20 bushels of onions and 100 heads of cabbage.

W. D. Jones and J. Bert Davidson pleaded guilty to the four charges of robbery against them, in connection with the robberies at the Idlewood, Wildwood, Ingram and Groveton stations.

Fishwarden J. W. Hague, who has been in jail since Saturday, was released on $300 bail. John A. Watters went on Mr. Hague's bond. He will pay his wife, Emma Hague, $5 a week until the divorce proceedings have been settled.

The Monongahela presbytery held its second quarterly meeting in the United Presbyterian church at Coraopolis.

RATE WAR IMMINENT.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY BLAMED WITH CUTTING.

An Ingenious Evasion of Agreed Figures Is Charged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The *Enquirer* will print to-morrow a forecast of a probable railroad rate war affecting all the lines in the Chicago and Ohio river territory. The general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania is accused of ingeniously evading the passenger rates agreed upon by the Chicago and Ohio river lines. This evasion, the accusers say, amounts to a cut. They charge it is done by brokers manipulating mileage books. They charge that the scheme reduces the fare from Cincinnati to Chicago from $8 to $6, and predict a gigantic rate war and probably business for the interstate commerce commission. The accusers say the effect of this will be as follows:

New York to Pennsylvania, mileage reduced from $20 to $18 30; Chicago to Cincinnati, mileage reduced from $8 to $6; Chicago to St. Louis, mileage reduced from $7 50 to $6; St. Louis to New York, mileage reduced from $23 50 to $21 30; Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, mileage reduced from $8 35 to $6 26; Cincinnati to New York, mileage reduced from $18 to $15 14.

The article concludes with these words: "It seems almost impossible to prevent the Cincinnati and St. Louis lines being drawn into this fight, as the rates to many northwestern points are based on St. Louis from Cincinnati and Louisville, and this reduction will necessarily divert some business by way of Chicago instead of through St. Louis. That quarrel once opened, New York and eastern seaboard rates fall in as a matter of course.

TO END REDS' INTRIGUES.

Switzerland's New Laws Deal Harshly With Anarchists.

BERNE, Dec. 19.—The new law dealing with anarchists is of a most drastic character. It provides that people who incite others to commit outrages by the use of explosives or otherwise are liable to be punished by a term of imprisonment at penal servitude. In addition the law provides that any person found to be in possession of chemicals, etc., for use in the manufacture of explosives for an evil purpose, or those aiding or abetting in such manufacture in any manner, are liable to at least 15 years imprisonment. Persons causing explosions are liable to punishment, which varies from 10 years' imprisonment to penal servitude for life.

Anybody wittingly spreading incitements to commit outrages is punishable by a fine of $2,000, by imprisonment, or both. The message of the federal council to the national assembly says that it has been decided to be expedient to proceed with relentless vigor against the intrigues of anarchists. Although Switzerland has hitherto enjoyed immunity from anarchist outrages, yet there are signs recently that anarchy may become a destructive factor in Switzerland.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—Joseph Codina, the anarchist, who was recently arrested at Perpignan and brought to this city, has confessed to being the author of the Liceo theater outrage. He added calmly: "Now only my death remains; I await it." Letters have been received by the authorities of Gijon threatening to blow up the Jesuit college and other public buildings at that place.

WORK, WORK, THEY CRY.

Boston's Unemployed Don't Want to Be Charity Subjects.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Faneuil hall was filled, while many hundreds were unable to gain admittance, at the meeting of the unemployed to-night. The following resolutions were adopted with a mighty cheer:

"We are here to ask for one thing, that work be furnished for the unemployed by the city. We are here to stand for one principle, that those who are willing to work have a right to work, and that society is under obligations to provide work for them. We are here to make one firm protest against being turned over to the degradation of charity."

Looted a Gambling House.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Four men held up the cashier of Morgan & Shrins's gambling house on Quincy street at 4 o'clock this morning and secured $4,000 cash. Two of the men stood guard at the front entrance while the others entered the place and covering the cashier with revolvers coolly emptied the safe.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SECY CARLISLE'S REPORT.

Voluminous, but Filled With Good Suggestions.

HOW THE DEFICIT MAY BE MADE UP.

The Specific System and McKinley Law Given Hard Knocks.

BETTER TREASURY LEGISLATION NEEDED

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The annual report of Secretary Carlisle, of the treasury department, was sent to both houses of congress to-day. It exhaustively reviews the condition of the government finances, and contains valuable recommendations for the relief of the treasury. The "Condition of the Treasury," "Currency Legislation" and "Review of the Revenue Laws" are the subjects into which he divides an able and masterful document.

The secretary begins by stating that during the first five months of the present fiscal year the expenditures of the government have exceeded its receipts to the amount of $29,918,095 66. There have been during this period leaks both at the spigot and the bunghole, for there was a decrease of receipts and an increase of expenditures, as compared with the corresponding five months of the last fiscal year. The revenues from customs alone have fallen off over $23,500,000, from internal taxes nearly $8,000,000 and in miscellaneous receipts more than $324,000. On accounts of contracts made during the last fiscal year the expenditures for the war department were increased over $6,100,000, the navy department nearly $2,000,000, while the Indian account swelled $536,000 and over. There have, he adds, been reductions in some branches of the public service to the amount of over $6,300,000. The result is that after deducting what may be aptly designated as fixed charges of the government, the actual net advance in the treasury was only $11,035,448 25.

HOPEFUL OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Carlisle takes an optimistic view of the future, and his experience and position should attach great weight to it. He thinks it may be safely assumed that the worst effects of the financial disturbances and consequent business depression are over, and that hereafter the revenues of the government can be much more easily collected. But it is hardly to be expected, he adds, that the receipts during the remainder of the fiscal year will exceed the expenditures for the same time to prevent a deficiency, which he estimates will be $28,000,000 at the close of the year.

In the expectation that congress will concur in this view he makes a suggestion for raising the amount as soon as practicable. He suggests, in brief, that the existing law to resume specie payments be so amended as to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue and sell at not less than par in coin bonds to an amount not exceeding $200,000,000, bearing a lower rate of interest and having a shorter time to run than those now provided for, and that he be permitted to use such part of the proceeds as may be necessary. The secretary is confident that a bond bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent, payable quarterly and redeemable at the option of the government after five years, could be readily sold at par in our own country, implying that it would not be necessary to seek a market elsewhere. He further adds that if he should be empowered to issue the bonds in denominations of $25 and its multiples they could be readily disposed of through sub-treasuries and postoffices.

ANOTHER COURSE OPEN.

In case congress should not deem it advisable to use any part of the bonds for supplying revenue deficiencies he recommends that he be empowered to execute the obligations of the government to an extent not exceeding $50,000,000, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent and payable after one year, and that he be permitted to sell them at not less than par. Unless something is promptly done by congress, he says, the public service will be seriously impaired and pensioners and other creditors greatly inconvenienced.

The secretary makes a strong plea in which he pretty plainly shows the necessity for an enlargement of his powers in order to maintain an ample coin reserve for the redemption of United States currency. The existence of such authority, he believes, would of itself inspire such confidence in the security and stability of our currency that its actual exercise might never become necessary. He rather caustically calls attention to the futility of declaring a specific policy and withholding the means necessary for its execution. It was largely owing to the apprehension caused by defective legislation, he points out, that the shipments of gold from this country during the fiscal year 1893 reached the unprecedented amount of $108,680,844. He takes occasion to show that the flow of gold from the treasury for export set in in full swing at the tail end of the Harrison administration, and that during the three months prior to March 7 last, when he assumed charge of the department, the withdrawals amounted to $34,146,000, and that during the eight months of his administration the withdrawals amounted to only $2,113,650 more. On October 19 the gold reserve fell to $81,551,585, the lowest point it has ever reached.

FOR ENLARGED POWER.

He makes another plea for enlarged authority for the secretary of the treasury in order to enable that official to meet such emergencies as the one which has recently occurred in our financial affairs. He thinks the maintenance of a large coin reserve, by the sale of interest-bearing bonds, cannot be safely avoided unless the government abandons the policy of issuing its own notes for circulation and greatly limits the functions of the treasury department. The laws have imposed upon the treasury department all the duties and responsibilities of a bank of issue, and to a certain extent of a bank of deposit, without conferring upon the secretary any part of the discretionary powers usually possessed by the executive heads of such private financial institutions.

In summing up he says the operations of the treasury department necessarily affect the private financial affairs of all the people, and they have a right to be assured by appropriate legislation that their confidence in the integrity and power of the government has not been misplaced.

In taking up the subject of currency legislation the secretary says the recent repeal of the purchasing clause of the silver law made such a radical change respecting the currency that he advises no more legislation until the effects of the repeal are more fully developed. The amount of money in the country, outside the treasury, on December 1, 1893, was over $11,400,000 more than on December 1, 1892, and this in spite of the great export drain. He thinks it is clearly shown that the amount of money in the country is much greater than needed for the transaction of the people's business by its accumulation at financial centers even to an embarrassing extent. Many banks are holding large sums at a loss, because there is no demand for it.

THE DEMAND FOR MONEY.

As money does not create business, but business creates a demand for money, until there is a demand for the circulating medium outstanding it would be hazardous to increase its volume. He urges that it is the duty of all who have the power to influence events to aid in the solution of the grave questions presented by the altered condition of our monetary system, in order that a simple and comprehensive system may be adopted which will relieve the government and benefit the people.

The secretary points out pointedly and plainly some of the absurdities of what may be appropriately termed paradoxical financial legislation. The people evidently do not take kindly to either the standard silver dollars or the silver certificates, for it requires a constant effort on the part of the treasury officials to prevent the silver certificates especially from accumulating in the sub-treasuries to the exclusion of legal tender currency. This is not easily understood, but he thinks it will be obviated with the policy of maintaining the equality in the interchangeable value of all our currency firmly established and the further accumulation of silver bullion arrested. He has, he says, adopted what measures he could to insure the use of the silver certificates.

Owing to defective or contradictory legislation the $84,688,489 in small treasury notes are the only ones that can be lawfully retired during the present fiscal year at least to enlarge the use of small silver certificates. He believes if the country can be supplied with small silver certificates sufficient to conduct the ordinary cash transactions of the people and certificates of the larger denomination issued in place of others retired, a larger amount of such currency than is now in circulation could ultimately be safely used.

SILVER IN TREASURY.

The treasury now holds 140,699,760 ounces of silver bullion, purchased under the Sherman law of 1890, at a cost of $126,758,218, and which would at the legal ratio make 181,911,899 silver dollars. The coinage of the whole amount of this bullion would employ our mints, with their present capacities, five years. In order to be prepared to comply promptly with any increased demand for silver or silver certificates, and to get rid of the bullion as far as possible, he has he says, ordered a large amount of bullion to be prepared for instant coinage in the mints at New Orleans and San Francisco.

The report then takes up the subject of the revision of the revenue laws. The necessity for a comprehensive revision of our tariff laws in the interest of greater industrial and commercial freedom need not be urged at great length upon the present congress, one branch of which has recently been chosen with that object in view. While he believes it would not be appropriate to discuss to any considerable extent the particular alterations that ought to be made in the free and dutiable schedules in order to make the revision conform to the requirements of the situation, it is not improper, the secretary says, to submit some suggestions upon the general principles involved in such legislation and the best methods of applying them in order to secure, as far as possible, equality in the distribution of the burdens of taxation, and avoid as far as possible the taxation of one citizen for the benefit of another. The only proper purpose for which taxes can be collected is for revenue for the administration of the government, and as a plain matter of justice no citizen should be required to contribute more than his equal share.

WITH LEAST INJURY.

Correcting the flagrant inequalities of our tariff legislation should be done with the least possible injury to any part of our people, but without regard to the groundless apprehensions or unreasonable opposition of timid or selfish interests. Stating that the manner in which taxes are imposed is one which lies at the very foundation of every proposition to impose taxes he makes a clear, lucid and unanswerable argument for the ad valorem system in contradistinction to the specific one, which he thoroughly exposes. The ad valorem system is, he says, the distinctly American plan of taxation, and is recognized as such by the people of all the states in their laws for the assessment and collection of local revenues upon the ad valorem basis. It is not probable that any other system would be tolerated in any state of the Union, and it would never have been tolerated in our federal legislature except in rare instances if the use of the taxing power had been limited to the real purpose for which it was delegated.

The specific system has masked rank favoritism, and the only charge against the ad valorem plan is not that it lacks the element of justice or equality, but that it is difficult of administration. These difficulties have been greatly exaggerated, and have largely disappeared of late years. He then as clearly points out the incongruities of the protective system of taxation, as exemplified by the McKinley law, and, equally clearly, plainly shows wherein the revenue system as exemplified will be a benefit.

The remainder of the report deals with sensible suggestions as to imposing taxes, discusses the matter of taxing incomes, alludes to the difficulty in dealing with the Chinese under the exclusion laws, alludes to the exclusion of cholera from our shores and closes with some recommendations in regard to the attitude of the government toward the Pacific railroads.

TWELVE THOUSAND CATARRH PATIENTS

Treated Absolutely Free of Charge by Dr. Hartman.

The announcement made in many of the leading papers of the United States in November that Dr. Hartman, of Columbus, O., would undertake the treatment of 10,000 catarrh patients free was thought by many who would have gladly availed themselves of his offer to be a mistake. Nevertheless it was a fact; and already the 10,000 have applied and are already taking the first month's treatment. The elaborate preparations which the doctor made, and the great number of assistants required to carry on this undertaking, makes it possible for him to extend the number to 12,000. Therefore 2,000 more names will be accepted as regular patients. All that is required of the patient is to send name and address to Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O., and complete directions for the first month's treatment will be sent at once. No charge is made at any time.

Free Medical Books

on catarrh, la grippe, coughs, colds and consumption will be sent prepaid for a short time to any address by The Pe-ru-na drug manufacturing company of Columbus, O.

WILL SUE FOR $50,000.

Miss Victory Bateman After the Professional Woman's League.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 19.—Miss Victory Bateman, of the "Yon Yonson" company, now in this city, to-day decided to bring suit for $50,000 damages against the Professional woman's league, of New York. The suit is a result of the action of the league in demanding Miss Bateman's resignation, because of her alleged misconduct as charged by Mrs. Amy Boucicault in her suit for divorce against Aubrey Boucicault. Evidence at the trial showed that Mrs. Boucicault's charges were unfounded, Judge McAdam going so far as to insert in the decree a clause exonerating Miss Bateman. This clause is what will cause all the trouble for the Professional woman's league.

To Nominate Colonel McClure.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 19.—National Chairman Harrity, State Chairman Wright, Attorney General Hensel and other Democratic state leaders had a conference last night to arrange the preliminaries of the approaching state convention to nominate a candidate for congressman-at-large to succeed the late William Lilly. It was decided to nominate Colonel A. K. McClure and make an aggressive campaign on the tariff issue.

Policemen Rob a Relief Store.

IRONWOOD, MICH., Dec. 19.—Three Ironwood policemen are under arrest charged with stealing from public relief stores. Six hundred pounds of flour and 100 pounds of sugar were stolen. All have furnished bail. The local relief committee threatens to prosecute the case to the utmost, and if the men are convicted, as seems probable, they will be severely dealt with.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

Harbor Lines Hearings Concluded.

The Board Will Make an Inspection To-Day—General Notes of the Rivers.

The United States board of engineers, appointed to fix river and harbor lines, held a meeting at the Monongahela house yesterday and concluded the public hearings in the case bearing upon the establishment of the new lines for the Pittsburgh harbor by this board. Very little attention was given the meeting by the rivermen, as they had given a pretty thorough rehearsal of their views at the former meetings. There were a number present representing manufacturing concerns, though little was done. Mayor William M. Kennedy, of Allegheny, was there in behalf of the Northside.

He said that the common council of Allegheny had asked that he and Colonel Stone go before the board and request that the lines on the Allegheny river remain as they now are. He claimed that the dumping on the Pittsburgh side of the river placed Allegheny in a bad way in times of flood. Mr. Quincy, representing Jones & Laughlin, had drawings and tracings by which he tried to show why the Monongahela river at Twenty-eighth street, Southside, needed to be filled in more than it now is.

All testimony bearing upon the case will have to be submitted in writing. This morning the board, with those interested, will tour the rivers from Homestead to Davis island dam and then to Sharpsburg in a personal inspection of the shore lines. They return to-night to Cincinnati. It will be a month before their report is ready for the secretary of war, and then it is no telling how long a time will ensue before recommendations of the board are approved. There is likely to be some litigation growing out of the matter in which some very delicate points may need settlement. It remains a question in the public mind whether parts of the shore jutting beyond the new lines can be ordered removed by the government without condemning it and paying the cost of the work of removal out of the public coffers.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—River 19 feet 2 inches and rising rapidly, an increase of 4 feet 11 inches since last night and 2 feet 8 inches since 6 o'clock this morning. Weather clear and frosty. A new quarter boat for the government was launched yesterday at Captain Sam Coffin's Fulton ways, followed to-day by a new model barge. This makes eight new government pieces now lying in the water at the ways. All work for the government has been closed for the season. The Enterprise, Pacific No. 2 and the Gate City arrived with coal.

Towboats at Wheeling.

WHEELING.—River 14 feet 6 inches and falling. Departed—Lizzie Bay for Charleston at 7 A. M.; H. K. Bedford for Pittsburgh at 8 A. M., and Ben Hur for Parkersburg at noon. Down with coal—Raymond Horner, Onward and Pacific at 8 A. M.; Percy Kelly, Cruiser and Joseph Nixon at 1 P. M.; Volunteer, J. A. Blackmore and J. C. Risher at 3 P. M.; Nellie Walton, Acorn and Bennett at 5 P. M.; Lud Keefer at 6 P. M. Weather clear and cold.

At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—The river is rising, with 6 feet [illegible] inches in the canal, [illegible] feet 6 inches on the falls, and 11 feet 2 inches below the locks. Business is good, and the weather is clear and pleasant. The Hotspur is doing good work at the bridge. The retail price of coal has been reduced 25 cents a ton since the coal fleet left Pittsburgh.

Ripples From the Rivers.

THE Bedford departed for Wheeling and Parkersburg.

THE Adam Jacobs was the Morgantown departure yesterday.

CAPTAIN J. M. KEEFER, of the C. W. Batchelor, is in town.

CAPTAIN W. H. MCKINLEY goes to Cincinnati to-morrow.

U. K. RIGGS, of Davis island dam, is visiting at Matamoras.

THE Little Fred lost a coalboat at the foot of Brunot's island.

THE Cyclone, with a tow of barges, left for Cincinnati yesterday.

THE Little Fred departed yesterday with a tow for Cincinnati.

THE Bob Ballard, with eight barges, and the Adelle, with six barges, departed for below.

THE Iron Queen, Captain Phillips in command, is due to arrive from Cincinnati to-night.

THE Maggie and I. N. Bunton each left with coal tows for Cincinnati and Louisville last night.

THE Charles Turner was tested by the inspectors yesterday and pronounced in first-class shape.

SO FAR as known the accidents to the tows of the W. W. O'Neil and Cascade are the only ones on this rise.

THE Henry De Bus left Point Pleasant with empties yesterday. She is to exchange tows with the Ballard and Adelle.

THE rivers are falling fast. The stage at the Smithfield street bridge last night was 9 feet, a fall of 2 feet in the preceding 24 hours. There were 9.9 feet at Davis island dam and 7 feet at Parker.

THERE is a time coming when the riverman will have something to assert his rights on in the matter of harbor encroachments.

THE Monongahela wharf has been fairly transformed into a poultry market, where the fowls are bringing pretty good prices, too.

THE elegant steamer Hudson, Captain Robert Agnew in command and Al Slavin in the office, departed on time with a fair trip for Cincinnati.

CAPTAINS JAMES A. HENDERSON, Addison Lysle, Harry Brown and W. J. Wood are expected home from Washington, D. C., to-day, where they have been in the interests of free navigation.

THE last two rises have proved very expensive for some concerns. Forty odd vessels of coal were lost, worth in the aggregate $50,000. Chief among the losers are O'Neil & Co. and the W. W. O'Neil coal company. T. M. Jenkins & Co., the Advance coal company and W. H. Brown's Sons are also among the mourners.

From Other Points.

WARREN—River 5 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold.

OIL CITY—River 5 feet 11 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold.

MORGANTOWN—River 8 feet 10 inches and stationary. Weather clear and cold.

GREENSBORO—River 7 feet 7 inches and falling. Weather fair and cold.

STEUBENVILLE—River 14 feet 3 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold.

PARKERSBURG—River 18 feet and falling. Weather clear and cold. Passed up—The Iron Queen at 4 P. M. Passed down—The Lizzie Bay at 7 P. M. Thirty-four coal tows have passed this point, going down, since 1 o'clock last night.

INTEREST ON THE GILBERT WELL.

Watched With Eagerness by All—The J. W. Robb No. 5 Showing Oil.

Watchful eyes are regardful of every new happening in the Bridgeville fourth sand development, and the Philadelphia company's No. 2 on the Gilbert farm, which is drilling in the sand, is attracting deep interest. It has been in the sand for two days now without giving proof of being of any value. No. 1 on this farm gave an impetus to the activity in that region, although a number of dusters drilled on the strength of the Gilbert well have been the result. The owners had heard nothing definite from it last evening.

The Forest oil company's No. 1 on the Herriott farm, located about a half-mile south of the Gilbert, was due in the fourth sand last night.

This company's No. 5 on the J. W. Robb farm was drilled into the fifth sand yesterday. It made a fair showing of oil and was shut down to move the boilers. It is located a short distance north of McDonald within defined territory. No. 6 J. W. Robb will get the sand the latter part of this or the first of next week. Their No. 20 J. J. G. & P. McDonald was due in the fifth sand last night.

The Philadelphia company's No. 2 Bragdon at Fleming park struck gas in the 100-foot yesterday, and before the boilers could be moved the rig was fired and burned down.

Greenlee & Hartman's well on the Hough farm below Mannington was still drilling in the sand yesterday without having reached the pay streak. No change was reported in the Delmar and South Penn oil companies' No. 1 on the Stevens farm.

The estimated daily production of the McDonald field yesterday popped up to 12,500 barrels; the stock in the fields was 35,500 barrels. The cause of the increase is accounted for by the Rogers well and a general stirring up that is being given old wells.

No change was reported in the Philadelphia company's Grubbs well in Ohio township. Its hourly production ranges about the 15-barrel mark with a persistency that is a surprise to nearly everyone.

Sistersville runs were 17,770 barrels.

Accidents in New Texas Field.

There is too liberal a sprinkling of accidents in the New Texas gas district to suit many who are trying their fortunes there. The Carnegie company's No. 1 on the Johnson farm and W. W. Graham's No. 1 on the Arthur property have had fishing jobs since the beginning of October. They were near the sand when the accidents happened and the drillers for this reason do not feel disposed to give up.

At the Johnston well one mishap after another has taken place. After the bit was lost the spear was broken off, and now almost everything except the bullwheel and the boiler are in the hole.

The Carnegie company is getting ready to drill No. 3 on the Katz place. This well is to be a test for oil, owing to an agreement with the Katz heirs. While drilling No. 2 the drill struck oil which flowed over the derrick, but it was cased off and a good gasser was found.

Private parties are testing for oil on the Bernard Kuhn farm.

Runs and Shipments.

The runs and shipments of the various pipe lines on Tuesday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 23,616 barrels; shipments, 28,362 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 8,170 barrels; outside McDonald—Runs, 6,725 barrels; total, 14,895 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 5,946 barrels; shipments, none. Buckeye, Lima—Runs, 44,203 barrels; shipments, 33,811 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 28,404 barrels; shipments, 257 barrels. Southern pipe line company—Shipments, 18,887 barrels. New York transit company—Shipments, 25,468 barrels.

The runs and deliveries of the Mellon pipe line were: Receipts, 9,226 barrels; deliveries, 9,384 barrels.

Tidewater runs and shipments were: Runs, 6,201 barrels; total, 68,828 barrels; average, 3,622 barrels, shipments, 10,373 barrels; total, 189,583 barrels; average, 9,978 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening, 79c; highest, 79¼c; lowest, 79c; closing, 79¼c. No sales.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Petroleum quiet. Pennsylvania oil—Spot sales none. January option sales none; closed at 79¼c asked. Lima oil—Sales none.

OIL CITY, Dec. 20.—National transit certificates opened at 79c; highest, 79¼c; lowest, 79c; closed at 79¼c; sales, 6,000 barrels; clearances, 26,000 barrels; shipments, 85,659 barrels; runs, 79,523 barrels.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Demand Good, Hogs Fair and Sheep Market Slow.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, Dec. 18, 1893.

Central Stock Yards.

The receipts of cattle at these yards were light, amounting to only 102 cars, all of which were on sale. The amount of prime stock was limited. The demand was good and the market strong and active at about last week's prices as follows: Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lb, $4 75@5 25; good, 1,200 to 1,300, $4 00@4 35; good butchers, 1,000 to 1,200, $3 60@4 00; rough fat, 1,000 to 1,300, $3 00@3 80; fair light steers, 800 to 950, $3 25@3 50; good fat cows and heifers at $2 50@3 00; bulls and stags at $2 00@3 00; bologna cows at $5 00@12 00; fresh cows and springers at $20 00@50 00; good feeders, 950 to 1,050, at $3 50@3 80.

The supply of hogs amounted in all to 86 carloads. The demand was fair and some grades a little higher than last week. Philadelphias, $5 55@5 60; corn fed, $5 40@5 55; Yorkers, $5 25@5 45; common to fair, $5 00@5 45; roughs, $3 75@4 50.

The supply of sheep was moderate, amounting to 36 loads. The demand was fair and a better feeling prevailed on some grades. Prices were unchanged as compared with last week. Extra, 95 to 100 lb, $3 40@3 75; good, 85 to 90 lb, $2 75@3 20; fair, 70 to 80 lb, $1 75@2 50; common, 50c@$1 00; yearlings, $2 00@3 75; lambs, $3 00@4 75; veal calves, 6@6½c; heavy and thin calves, 2½@3½c.

Herr's Island Yards.

Run fair on most stock. General market rather slow. Cattle about the same as last Monday in price, although a little slow. Sheep and lambs firmer with a better feeling, especially on good stock. Hogs with a fair run were stronger with a slight advance from last Monday. Calves rather slow to sale, although about the same in price. Milch cows with rather large run were slow and draggy at last week's prices.

CATTLE—Extra strictly prime cornfed, fancy, $5 00@5 25; prime heavy, 1,500 to 1,600 lb, $4 85@5 85; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb, $4 35@4 50; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $4 10@4 25; common to fair, $3 15@3 75; dry cows, $1 20@2 75; common bulls and bologna, $1 50@2 50; milch cows, $15 00@30 00; extra milch cows, $35 00@45 00.

HOGS—Extra cornfed, 180 to 200 lb, $5 45@5 5[illegible]; extra cornfed, 180 to 200 lb, $5 20@5 50; Yorkers, $5 35@5 45; common to fair, $5 00@5 25; roughs and stags, $3 75@4 50.

SHEEP—Extra, $3 10@3 25; good to choice, $2 50@2 85; good to fair, $2 00@2 25; medium, $1 50@1 75; common, 50c@$1 25.

LAMBS—Spring lambs, extra, $4 00@4 50; spring lambs, good to choice, $3 50@3 75; spring lambs, good to fair, $2 50@3 00; common, 75c@$1 25.

CALVES—Veal, extra, $6 25@6 50; veal, common to choice, $5 00@6 00; veal, common, $4 25@4 50; veal, common heavy, $4 00@4 50.

Receipts—Cattle, 312 head; sheep, 2,451 head; hogs, 2,266 head; calves, 149 head. Shipped east—Cattle, 335 head; sheep, 725 head; hogs, 335 head.

Forty-seven cars were on sale and 25 cars were sent through.

Letters from Mothers

speak in warm terms of what Scott's Emulsion has done for their delicate, sickly children. It's use has brought thousands back to rosy health.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites is employed with great success in all ailments that reduce flesh and strength. Little ones take it with relish.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Ladies' Gloves 68 Cents.

Fine, soft Dog Skin Gloves, equal to good Kid; cannot be told from Kid by the inexperienced. Splendid values for 68 cents. In four tan shades only. The fashionable large pearl buttons.

Kid Gloves $1.00 a Pair.

Ladies' Kid Gloves at $1 that cannot be equaled anywhere at the price. Choice street shades, four large black buttons and black embroidered backs. Very fashionable. Splendid Christmas presents.

We pay postage on all Gloves sent by mail.

You Can Save Money

By having our "Holiday Doings" at hand. Suggesting hundreds of gift thoughts and things. Sent free. Write at once.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENERAL MARKETS.

64½c bid. Corn was easier; No. 2 mixed cash, 32¾@32⅞c; December, 33c; January, 32½c bid; May, 35½c asked. Oats—No. 2 cash, 27c bid; December, 28c, nominal; May, 30½c, nominal. Rye—No. 2, 48c bid. Barley dull; sales of Minnesota at 53@54c. Bran firm at 65½c on east track. Hay weak but not quotably changed. Flaxseed nominal at $1 25. Cloverseed, $8 00@9 10. Butter and eggs quiet and unchanged. Lead firm and higher at $3 05 bid. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging, 4¾@6c. Cotton ties, $1 00.

MINNEAPOLIS — DEC. 20. — The wheat market opened a little weaker, declined ⅛@⅜c after the early sales, then advanced and closed ⅛c above the opening at 62½c for May. Business was fair during most of the session. Receipts were 147 cars, shipments 11 cars. Reports from the interior showed no light farmer movement, but slightly larger than a few days earlier. December opened nominal, closed at 60¼c; May opened at 62⅝c and closed at 62½c. Track closed; No. 1 hard, 63c; No. 1 northern, 61½c; No. 2 northern, 60c. Flour unchanged. Bran lower at $9 25@9 75; shorts about unchanged.

BALTIMORE — DEC. 20.—Wheat—Business ample at 62@65½c; southern on grade, 61¾@64¾c; May, 70½@70⅝c. Corn—Market fairly active and easier; yellow, 40@42½c; year, 41⅜@41½c; January, 41½@41⅝c. Oats dull and unchanged. Butter—Fancy grades in demand, but other qualities are slow and prices are steady throughout; fancy separated, 29@30c; fancy western, 27@28c; fancy eastern, 26@27c; fancy Ohio, 25@26c; western dairy, 22@23c. Eggs firm owing to limited supply; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 26c; eastern shore, 24@25c; western, 24@25c.

NEW ORLEANS—DEC. 20.—Sugar steady; open kettle, prime to strictly prime, 2 7-16@2⅝c; good fair to fully fair, 2 7-16@2½c; common to fair, 2 5-16@2⅜c; centrifugal plantation granulated, 4@4 1-16c; choice white, 3¾@3⅞c; off white, 3½@3⅝c. Molasses steady; good prime to strictly prime, 28@30c; prime, 26c; fair to good fair, 24@25c; common to good common, 22@23c; centrifugal choice, 20c; good prime to strictly prime, 15@16c.

TOLEDO—DEC. 20.—Wheat dull and firm; cash and December, 61c; May, 66⅛c. Corn dull and steady; cash, 37c. Oats quiet; cash, 30c. Rye dull; cash, 49c bid. Cloverseed active and steady; cash, December and January, $6 05; February, $6 10. Receipts—Flour, 500 barrels; wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 19,000 bushels; cloverseed, 530 bags.

CINCINNATI—DEC. 20.—Flour easy. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 58c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 38c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 30¾@31c. Rye steady; No. 2, 53c. Pork nominal at $12 75. Lard stronger at $7 50. Bulk meats dull at $6 37½. Bacon easier and lower at $8 00. Whisky in fair demand; sales, 624 barrels at $1 15.

MILWAUKEE — DEC. 20. —Wheat steady; No. 2 spring, 60c; No. 1 northern, 64c; May, 63c. Corn in light demand; No. 3, 34½c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 28@29½c. Barley higher; No. 2, 49½c; sample, 39@50c. Rye higher; No. 1, 49c. Provisions steady. Pork, $12 15.

DULUTH—DEC. 20.—Close—No. 1 hard cash, 61½c; December 61⅝c; May, 65⅝c; No. 1 northern cash, 60⅜c; December, 60½c; May, 64⅝c; No. 2 northern cash, 57½c; No. 3, 52c; rejected, 47c; on track, No. 1 northern to arrive, 62c.

DETROIT—DEC. 20.—Market closed quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 1 white, 60⅝c; No. 2 red cash, 61⅛c; January, 62c; May, 66½c; No. 3 red, 59c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 35c. Oats—No. 2 white, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 30c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 50c. Prime cloverseed, $6 00.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Wool dull and prices nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 23@24c; X and above, 21@22c; medium, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23c; common, 20@23c; New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, etc., fine, 19@21c; medium, 23@24c; quarter blood, 20@22c; common, 21@23c; tags, 10@15c; washed combing and delaine fine Ohio, 23@25c; do. Michigan, etc., 21@23c; medium, 25c; quarter, 24c; low, 22@24c; unwashed, fine, 14@15c; medium, 18c; quarter, 18c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Wool steady; domestic fleece, 19@29c; pulled, 20@26c; Texas, 10@15c.

Dickinson Is Acquitted.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Rev. George Cockburn Dickinson, vicar of Hartford, whose trial on a charge of ill-treating and neglecting his three children, began at Huntingdon on December 12, was acquitted to-day.

IT STRIKES HOME.

Cleveland's Message on the Hawaiian Question Is a Strong One.

A GREAT CONSPIRACY LAID BARE.

Annexation by Any Means Was the Ruling Idea of Stevens.

PROPOSITIONS TO THE QUEEN.

Amnesty for Her Rebellious Subjects Was Desired.

IT WAS HER REFUSAL CAUSED THE HITCH

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Cleveland's message on the Hawaiian question, made public to-day, is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my recent annual message to the congress I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii, and expressed the intention of transmitting further information on the subject when additional advices permitted. Though I am not able now to report a definite change in the actual situation, I am convinced that the difficulties lately created both here and in Hawaii, and now standing in the way of a solution, through executive action, of the problem presented, render it proper and expedient that the matter should be referred to the broader authority and discretion of congress, with a full explanation of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency and a statement of the considerations which have governed my action.

I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own is to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants.

When the present administration entered upon its duties the senate had under consideration a treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the territory of the United States.

SHOULD BE ABOVE SUSPICION.

Surely under our constitution and laws the enlargement of our limits is a manifestation of the highest attribute of sovereignty, and if entered upon as an executive act all things relating to the transactions should be clear and free from suspicion.

Additional importance is attached to this peculiar treaty of annexation because it contemplated a departure from unbroken American tradition in providing for the addition of our territory of islands of the sea more than 2,000 miles removed from our nearest coast.

These considerations might not of themselves call for interference with the completion of a treaty entered upon by a previous administration. But it appeared from the documents accompanying the treaty, when submitted to the senate, that the ownership of Hawaii was tendered to us by a provisional government, set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the islands, who had been dethroned, and it did not appear that such provisional government had the sanction of either popular revolution or suffrage. Two other remarkable features of the transaction naturally attracted attention. One was the extraordinary haste—not to say precipitancy—characterizing all the transactions connected with the treaty. It happened that a so-called committee of safety, ostensibly the source of the revolt against the constitutional government of Hawaii, was organized on Saturday, January 14; that on Monday, the 16th, the United States forces were landed at Honolulu from a naval vessel lying in its harbor.

THE SCHEME PERFECTED.

It further appeared that on the 17th the scheme of a provisional government was perfected, and a proclamation naming its officers was on the same day prepared and read at the government buildings; that immediately thereupon the United States minister recognized the provisional government thus created; that two days afterward, on January 19, commissioners representing such government sailed for this country in a steamer especially chartered for the occasion, arriving in San Francisco on January 28, and in Washington on February 3; that next day they had their first interview with the secretary of state and another on the 11th, when the treaty annexing the islands was practically agreed upon, and that on the 14th it was formally concluded, and on the 15th transmitted to the senate.

Thus between the initiation of the scheme for a provisional government in Hawaii, on January 14, and the submission to the senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such government the entire interval was 32 days, 15 of which were spent by the Hawaiian commissioners in their journey to Washington.

In the next place, upon the face of the paper submitted with the treaty it clearly appeared that there was open and undetermined an issue of fact of the most vital importance. The message of the president accompanying the treaty declared that "the overthrow of the monarch was not in any way promoted by this government," and in a letter to the president from the secretary of state, also submitted to the senate with the treaty, the following passage occurs:

CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

"At the time the provisional government took possession of the government buildings, no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States minister until after the queen's abdication and when they were in effective possession of the government buildings, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station and all the potential machinery of the government."

But a protest also accompanied said treaty, signed by the queen and her ministers at the time she made way for the provisional government, which explicitly stated that she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support such provisional government.

The truth or falsity of this protest was surely of the first importance. If true, nothing but the concealment of the truth could induce our government to negotiate with the semblance of a government thus created, nor could a treaty resulting from the facts stated in the protest have been knowingly deemed worthy of consideration by the senate. Yet the truth or falsity of the protest had not been investigated.

I conceived it to be my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the senate for examination and meanwhile to cause an accurate, full and impartial investigation to be made of the facts attending the subversion of the constitutional government of Hawaii, and the installment in its place of the provisional government.

BLOUNT'S SELECTION.

I selected for the work of investigation Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, whose services of 18 years as a member of the house of representatives, and whose experience as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in that body, and his subsequent familiarity with international topics, joined with his high character and honorable reputation, seemed to render him peculiarly fitted for the duties entrusted to him. His report detailing his action under the instructions given to him and the conclusions derived from his investigation accompany this message.

These conclusions do not rest for their acceptance entirely upon Mr. Blount's honesty and ability as a man, nor upon his acumen and impartiality as an investigator. They are accompanied by the evidence upon which they are based, which evidence is also herewith transmitted, and from which it seems to me no other deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the commissioner.

The report, with its accompanying proofs and such other evidence as is now before the congress or is herewith submitted, justifies, in my opinion, the statement that when the president was led to submit the treaty to the senate with the declaration that "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government," and when the senate was induced to receive and discuss it on that basis, both president and senate were misled. The attempt will not be made in this communication to touch upon all the facts which throw light upon the progress and consummation of this scheme of annexation.

STEVENS SCORED.

A very brief and imperfect reference to the facts and evidence at hand will exhibit its character and the incidents in which it had its birth. It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons which, in January, 1893, led a considerable portion of American and other foreign merchants and traders residing at Honolulu to favor the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is sufficient to note the fact and to observe that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the minister representing the United States in that country. He evidently had an ardent desire that it should become a fact accomplished by his agency and during his ministry, and was not inconveniently scrupulous as to the means employed to that end. On November 19, 1892, nearly two months before the first overt act tending toward the subversion of the Hawaiian government and the attempted transfer of Hawaiian territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the secretary of state in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued on moral, political and economical grounds.

He refers to the loss to the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley bill, and the tendency to still further depreciation of sugar property unless some positive measure of relief is granted. He strongly inveighs against the existing Hawaiian government and emphatically declares for annexation. He says: "In truth the monarchy here is an absurd anachronism. It has nothing on which it logically or legitimately stands. The feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing, the monarchy is only an impediment to good government—an obstruction to the prosperity and progress of the islands."

He further says: "As a crown colony of Great Britain or a territory of the United States, the government modifications could be made readily and good administration of the laws secured. Destiny and the vast future interests of the United States in the Pacific clearly indicate who, at no distant day, must be responsible for the government of these islands. Under a territorial government they could be as easily governed as any of the existing territories of the United States."

"Hawaii has reached the parting of the ways. She must now take the road which leads to Asia or the other which outlets her in America, gives her an American civilization and binds her to the care of American destiny."

He also declares: "One of the plans it seems to me absolutely necessary to be followed is either bold and vigorous measures for annexation or a customs union, an ocean cable from the California coast to Honolulu, Pearl harbor perpetually ceded to the United States, with an implied but not expressly stipulated American protectorate over the islands. I believe the former to be the better, that which will prove much the more advantageous to the islands and the cheapest and least embarrassing in the end to the United States.

"If it was wise for the United States, through Secretary Marcy, 38 years ago to offer to expend $100,000 to secure a treaty of annexation, it certainly cannot be chimerical or unwise to expend $100,000 to secure annexation in the near future. The United States has five times the wealth she possessed in 1854, and reasons now existing for annexation are much stronger than they were then. I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion with emphasis that the golden hour is near at hand."

WORTH REMEMBERING.

These declarations certainly show a disposition and condition of mind which may be usefully recalled when interpreting the significance of the minister's conceded acts or when considering the probabilities of such conduct on his part as may not be admitted.

In this view it seems proper to also quote from a letter written by the minister to the secretary of state on March 8, 1892, nearly a year prior to the first step taken toward annexation. After stating the possibility that the government of Hawaii might be overturned by a peaceful revolution, Minister Stevens writes as follows:

"Ordinarily in like circumstances the rule seems to be to limit the landing and movement of the United States forces in foreign waters and dominion exclusively to the protection of the United States legation and of the lives and property of American citizens. But as the relations of the United States to Hawaii are exceptional, and in former years the United States officials here took somewhat exceptional action in circumstances of disorder, I desire to know how far the present minister and naval commander may deviate from established international rules and precedents in contingencies indicated in the first part of this dispatch."

To a minister of this temper, full of zeal for annexation, there seemed to arise in January, 1893, the precise opportunity for which he was watchfully waiting—an opportunity which by timely "deviation from established international rules and precedents" might be improved to successfully accomplish the great object in view, and we are quite prepared for the exultant enthusiasm which in a letter to the state department dated February 1, 1893, he declares:

THE RIPE PEAR.

"The Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it."

As a further illustration of the activity of this diplomatic representative attention is called to the fact that on the day the above letter was written, apparently unable longer to restrain his ardor, he issued a proclamation whereby "in the name of the United States" he assumed the protection of the Hawaiian islands and declared that said action "was taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington."

Of course this assumption of a protectorate was promptly disavowed by our government, but the American flag remained over the government building at Honolulu and the forces remained on guard until April and after Mr. Blount's arrival on the scene, when both were removed. A brief statement of the occurrences that led to the subversion of the constitutional government of Hawaii in the interests of annexation to the United States will exhibit the true complexion of that transaction.

On Saturday, January 14, 1893, the queen of Hawaii, who had been contemplating the proclamation of a new constitution, had, in deference to the wishes and remonstrances of her cabinet, renounced the project for the present, at least. Taking this relinquished purpose as a basis of action, citizens of Honolulu numbering from 50 to 100, mostly resident aliens, met in a private office and selected a so-called committee of safety, composed of 13 persons, seven of whom were foreign subjects, and consisting of five Americans, one Englishman and one German.

IN TOUCH WITH STEVENS.

This committee, though its designs were not revealed, had in view nothing less than annexation to the United States, and between Saturday, January 14, and the following Monday—though exactly what action was taken may not be clearly disclosed—they were certainly in communication with the United States minister.

On Monday morning the queen and her cabinet made public a proclamation, with a notice which was served upon the representatives of all foreign governments, that any changes in the constitution would be sought only in the methods provided by that instrument. Nevertheless, at the call and under the auspices of the committee of safety, a mass meeting of citizens was held on that day to protest against the queen's alleged illegal and unlawful proceedings and purposes. Even at this meeting the committee of safety continued to disguise their real purpose and contented themselves with procuring the passage of a resolution denouncing the queen and empowering the committee to devise ways and means "to secure the permanent maintenance of law and order and the protection of life, liberty and property in Hawaii."

This meeting adjourned before 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On the same day, and immediately after such adjournment, the committee, unwilling to take further steps without the co-operation of the United States minister, addressed to him a note, representing that the public safety was menaced and that lives and property were in danger, and concluded as follows: "We are unable to protect ourselves without aid and therefore pray for protection of the United States forces."

WERE PANIC-STRICKEN.

Whatever may be thought of the other contents of this note, the absolute truth of this latter statement is incontestible. When the note was written and delivered the committee, so far as it appears, had neither a man nor a gun at their command and after its delivery they became so panic-stricken at their position that they sent some of their number to interview the minister and request him not to land the United States forces till the next morning, but he replied that the troops had been ordered, and whether the committee were ready or not the landing should take place, and so it happened that on January 16, 1893, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a detachment of marines from the United States steamer Boston, with two pieces of artillery, landed at Honolulu.

The men, upward of 160 in all, were supplied with double cartridge belts filled with ammunition and with haversacks and canteens, and were accompanied by a hospital corps with stretchers and medical supplies. This demonstration upon the soil of Honolulu was of itself an act of war, unless made either with the consent of the government of Hawaii or for the bona fide purpose of protecting the imperiled lives and property of citizens of the United States, but there is no pretense of any such consent on the part of the government of the queen, which at that time was the undisputed and both the de facto and de jure government. In point of fact the existing government instead of requesting the presence of an armed force protested against it.

NOT FOR PROTECTION.

There is little basis for the pretense that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property. If so, they would have been stationed in the vicinity of such property and so as to protect it, instead of at a distance and so as to command the Hawaiian government buildings and palace. Admiral Skerrett, the officer in command of our naval force on the Pacific station, has frankly stated that in his opinion the location of the troops was inadvisable if they were landed for the protection of American citizens, whose residences and places of business, as well as the legation and consulate, were in a distant part of the city, but the location selected was a wise one if the forces were landed for the purpose of supporting the provisional government.

If any peril to life and property calling for any such martial array had existed, Great Britain and other foreign powers interested would not have been behind the United States in activity to protect their citizens. But they made no sign in that direction. When these armed men were landed the city of Honolulu was in its customary orderly and peaceful condition.

There was no symptom of riot or disturbance in any quarter. Men, women and children were about the streets as usual, and nothing varied the ordinary routine or disturbed the ordinary tranquility except the landing of the Boston's marines and their march through the town to the quarters assigned to them. Indeed, the fact that after having called for the landing of the United States forces on the plea of danger to life and property, the committee of safety themselves requested the minister to postpone action, exposed the untruthfulness of their representations of present peril to life and property.

GUILTY FEARS.

The peril they saw was an anticipation growing out of guilty intentions on their part and something which, though not then existing, they knew would certainly follow their attempt to overthrow the government of the queen without the aid of the United States forces. Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States forces without the consent or wish of the government of the islands or of anybody else, so far as shown, except the United States minister.

Therefore, the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States on the day mentioned was wholly without justification, either as an occupation by consent or as an occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life and property. It must be accounted for in some other way and on some other ground, and its real motive and purpose are neither obscure nor far to seek.

The United States forces being now on the scene and favorably stationed, the committee proceeded to carry out their original scheme. They met the next morning, Tuesday, the 17th, perfected the plan of temporary government, and fixed upon its principal officers, 10 of whom were drawn from the 13 members of the committee of safety. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, by squads and by different routes to avoid notice, and having first taken the precaution of ascertaining whether there was anyone to oppose them, they proceeded to the government building to proclaim the new government. No sign of opposition was manifest, and thereupon an American citizen began to read the proclamation from the steps of the government building almost entirely without auditors.

THE CONTROLLING FACTOR.

It is said that before the reading was finished quite a concourse of persons, variously estimated at from 50 to 100, some armed and some unarmed, gathered about the committee to give them aid and confidence. This statement is not important, since the one controlling factor in the whole affair was unquestionably the United States marines, who, drawn up under arms and with artillery in readiness only 76 yards distant dominated the situation.

The provisional government thus proclaimed was by the terms of the proclamation "to exist until terms of union with the United States has been negotiated and agreed upon."

The United States minister, pursuant to prior agreement, recognized this government within an hour after the reading of the proclamation, and before 5 o'clock, in answer to an inquiry on behalf of the queen and her cabinet, announced that he had done so.

When our minister recognized the provisional government the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that the committee of public safety had in the manner above stated declared it to exist. It was neither a government de facto nor de jure. That it was not in such possession of the government property and agencies as entitled it to recognition is conclusively proved by a note found in the files of the legation at Honolulu addressed by the declared head of the provisional government to Minister Stevens, dated January 17, 1893, in which he acknowledges with expressions of appreciation the minister's recognition of the provisional government and states it is not yet in the possession of the station house (the place where a large number of the queen's troops were quartered), though the same had been demanded of the queen's officers in charge.

THE QUEEN'S POSITION.

Nevertheless this wrongful recognition by our minister placed the government of the queen in a position of most perilous perplexity. On the one hand she had possession of the palace, of the barracks and of the police station, and had at her command at least 500 fully armed men and several pieces of artillery. Indeed, the whole military force of her kingdom was on her side and at her disposal, while the committee of public safety, by actual search, had discovered that there were but very few arms in Honolulu that were not in the service of the government.

In this state of things if the queen could have dealt with the insurgents alone her course would have been plain and the result unmistakable. But the United States had allied itself with her enemies, had recognized them as the true government of Hawaii, and had put her and her adherents in the position of opposition against the lawful authority. She knew that she could not withstand the power of the United States, but she believed that she might trust to its justice.

Accordingly, some hours after the recognition of the provisional government by the United States minister, the palace, the barracks and the police station, with all the military resources of the country, were delivered up by the queen upon the representation made to her that her case would thereafter be reviewed at Washington; and while protesting that she surrendered to the superior force of the United States, whose minister ordered United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the provisional government, she yielded her authority to prevent collision of armed forces and loss of life, and only until such time as the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should undo the action of its representative and reinstate her in the authority she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands.

THE PROTEST IGNORED.

The protest was delivered to the chief of the provisional government, who indorsed thereon his acknowledgement of its receipt. The terms of the protest were read without dissent by those assuming to constitute the provisional government, who where certainly charged with the knowledge that the queen, instead of finally abandoning her power, had appealed to the justice of the United States for reinstatement in her authority, and yet the provisional government, with this unanswered protest in its hand, hastened to negotiate with the United States for the permanent banishment of the queen from power and for a sale of her kingdom.

Our country was in danger of occupying the position of having actually set up a temporary government on foreign soil for the purpose of acquiring through that agency territory which we had wrongfully put in our possession. The control of both sides of a bargain acquired in such a manner is called by a familiar and unpleasant name, when found in private transactions. We are not without a precedent, showing how scrupulously we avoided such accusations in former days.

After the people of Texas had declared their independence of Mexico they resolved that on the acknowledgment of their independence by the United States they would seek admission into the Union. Several months after the battle of San Jacinto, by which Texan independence was practically assured and established, President Jackson declined to recognize it, alleging as one of his reasons that in the circumstances it became us "to beware of a too early movement, such as might subject us, however justly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory with a view to its subsequent acquisition to ourselves."

IT WAS ARMED INVASION.

This is in marked contrast with the hasty recognition of a government openly and concededly set up for the purpose of tendering to us territorial annexation.

I believe that a thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States.

Fair-minded people with the evidence before them will hardly claim that the Hawaiian government was overthrown by the people of the island or that the provisional government has ever existed with their consent. I do not understand that any member of this government claims that the people would uphold it by their suffrages, if they were allowed to vote on the question.

While naturally sympathizing with the every effort to establish a republican form of government, it is settled policy of the United States to concede to the people of foreign countries the same freedom and independence in the management of their domestic affairs that we have always claimed for ourselves; and it has been our practice to recognize revolutionary governments as soon as it became apparent that they were supported by the people. For illustration of this rule I need only refer to the revolution in Brazil in 1889, when our minister was instructed to recognize the republic "so soon as a majority of the people of Brazil should have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance;" to the revolution in Chili in 1891 when our minister was directed to recognize the new government "if it was accepted by the people," and to the revolution in Venezuela in 1892, when our recognition was accorded on condition that the new government was "fully established, in possession of the power of the nation and accepted by the people."

EXISTING CONDITIONS.

As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions:

The lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot by a process, every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States through its diplomatic and naval representatives. But for the notorious predilections of the United States minister for annexation the committee of safety, which should be called the committee of annexation, would never have existed.

But for the landing of United States forces upon false pretexts respecting the danger to life and property, the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the queen's government. But for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to afford all needed protection and support, the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the government building, and finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces and but for Minister Stevens's recognition of the provisional government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the queen and her government would never have yielded to the provisional government even for a time and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.

Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the senate for its consideration, and in the instructions to Minister Willis, a copy of which accompanies this message, I have directed him to so inform the provisional government.

OUR DUTY NOW.

But in the present instance our duty does not, in my opinion, end without refusing to consummate this questionable transaction. It has been the boast of our government that it seeks to do justice in all things without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals. I mistake the American people if they favor the odious doctrine that there is no such thing as international morality; that there is one law for a strong nation and another for a weak one, and that even by indirection a strong power may with impunity despoil a weak one of its territory.

By an act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of congress, a government of a feeble but friendly and confiding people has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our national character, as well as the rights of the injured people, requires that we should endeavor to repair. The provisional government has not assumed a republican or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council or oligarchy, set up without the assent of the people. It has not sought to find a permanent basis of popular support and has given no evidence of an intention to do so. Indeed, the representatives of that government assert that the people of Hawaii are unfit for popular government and frankly avow that they can best be ruled by arbitrary or despotic power.

The law of nations is founded upon reasons and justice, and the rules of conduct governing individual relations between citizens or subjects of a civilized state are equally applicable as between enlightened nations.

HONOR AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The considerations that international law is without a court for its enforcement, and that obedience to its commands practically depends upon good faith, instead of upon the mandate of a superior tribunal, only give additional sanction to the law itself and brand any deliberate infraction of it not merely as a wrong, but as a disgrace. A man of true honor protects the unwritten word which binds his conscience more scrupulously, if possible, than he does the bond, a breach of which subjects him to legal liabilities, and the United States in aiming to maintain itself as one of the most enlightened of nations, would do its citizens gross injustice if it applied to its international relations any other than a high standard of honor and morality.

On that ground the United States cannot properly be put in the position of countenancing a wrong after its commission any more than that of consenting to it in advance. On that ground it cannot allow itself to refuse to redress an injury inflicted through an abuse of power of officers clothed with its authority and wearing its uniform; and on the same ground if a feeble but friendly state is in danger of being robbed of its independence and its sovereignty, by the misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United States cannot fail to vindicate its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation.

These principles apply to the present case with irresistible force when the special conditions of the queen's surrender of her sovereignty are recalled. She surrendered not to the provisional government, but to the United States. She surrendered not absolutely and permanently, but temporarily and conditionally, until such time as the facts could be considered by the United States.

STEVENS TO BLAME.

Furthermore, the provisional government acquiesced in her surrender in that manner and on those terms, not only by tacit consent but, through the positive acts of some members of the government who urged her peaceable submission, not merely to avoid bloodshed, but because she could place implicit reliance upon the justice of the United States, and that the whole subject would be finally considered at Washington. I have not, however, overlooked an incident of this unfortunate affair, which remains to be mentioned. The members of the provisional government and their supporters, though not entitled to extreme sympathy, have been led to their present predicament of revolt against the government of the queen by the indefensible encouragement and assistance of our diplomatic representatives. This fact may entitle them to claim that in every effort to rectify the wrong of the committee some regard should be had for their safety. This sentiment is strongly seconded by my anxiety to do nothing which would invite either harsh retaliation in any quarter.

In the belief that the queen, as well as her enemies, would be willing to adopt such a course as would meet these conditions, and in view of the fact that both the queen and the provisional government had at one time apparently acquiesced in a reference of the entire case to the United States government, and considering the further fact that in any event the present government by its own declared limitation, was only "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon," I hoped that after the assurance to the members of that government that such union could not be consummated, I might compass a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty.

CLEMENCY DESIRED.

Actuated by these desires and purposes and not unmindful of the inherent perplexities of the situation nor of the limitations upon my power, I instructed Minister Willis to advise the queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on January 16 last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency, as well as justice to all parties concerned. The conditions suggested as the instructions show contemplate amnesty to those concerned in setting up the provisional government, and all its bona fide acts and obligations. In short, they require that the past should be buried and the restored government should resume its authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the queen, and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon, and that unless acceded to the efforts of the president to aid in the restoration of her government will cease, I have not thus far learned that she is willing to yield them her acquiescence.

The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the members of the provisional government, while unfortunate public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements of the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful executive mediation.

I therefore submit this communication with its accompanying exhibits, embracing Mr. Blount's report, the evidence and statements taken by him at Honolulu, the instructions given to both Mr. Blount and Minister Willis and correspondence connected with the affair in hand.

A HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT.

In commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of the congress, I desire to add the assurance that I shall be much gratified to co-operate in any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity and morality.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1893.

In his letter of transmission to the senate, President Cleveland states that under the clause in the resolution of inquiry for the correspondence, which allowed him to withhold such matters as he considered incompatible with the public welfare, he has retained the messages received by the state department from Minister Willis.

HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Dispatches Between United States Officials Concerning the Troubles at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The state department correspondence on the Hawaiian question, which was transmitted to congress to-day, is an immense volume of official dispatches, a part of which has already been published.

Under date of July 26, 1889, Minister Merrill gives information of a plot of natives to depose King Kalakaua and enthrone Queen Liliuokalani. Under date of November 6, 1889, Secretary Blaine transmitted to Minister Stevens the report of Admiral Kimberly of the uneasiness of the natives, dissatisfied with the new constitution of King Kalakaua, and their fear of further aggression by the whites. The admiral recommends that a man-of-war be kept at Honolulu during the February elections. On the same date Secretary Blaine asked Secretary Tracy to have a force in the Hawiian waters.

Under date of March 20, 1890, Minister Stevens begins his series of arguments for some decisive steps to be taken by the United States to insure the influence over the islands long considered its right and duty. In February, 1891, Minister Stevens reports having gone with the British commissioner to advise the king against efforts he was making to change the constitution. The advice was effective.

After Minister Stevens's dispatch of March 8, 1892, in which he asks for instructions in the event of another insurrection by the Wilcox party, then threatening, is the note: "No answer was found to this dispatch."

In the dispatch of April 2, 1892, Minister Stevens said: "The annexation sentiment is growing rapidly and would carry all before it provided they could get any encouragement that the United States would take the islands as a territory."

STEVENS TO FOSTER.

On November 8, 1892, Minister Stevens reported to Secretary Foster that the American party had won the ascendency after a prolonged struggle. The portion of the correspondence detailing the events of the revolution of last January, and Minister Stevens's arguments for granting the request of the provisional government for annexation, are already public property, as is that of President Harrison to President Dole, acknowledging the provisional government. Under date of March 24, Minister Stevens reports to Secretary Gresham on the efforts of the Japanese to secure control of the government. The correspondence from Commissioner Blount, the substance of which has already been published, is also transmitted. Under date of November 6, 1893, Minister Willis reports his arrival and November 11, he transmits a confidential letter to Secretary Gresham. He expected to interview the queen and had assured the British commissioner that the queen would be protected from any attempt at assassination and the next Monday he would insist upon her coming to the legation. He reported that the town was in a state of excitement. His telegram of November 16 which called out the changed instructions reads: "Views of first party so extreme as to require further instruction," "first party" of course referring to the queen, under date of November 18, Minister Willis reports that Mr. Damon, minister of finance, had called to detail rumors of trouble on the morrow—Kalakua's birthday. "In view of these facts I thought it proper in an informal way to make public the fact that there would be no decisive action taken by our government for three or four weeks, or until I had heard from Washington.

MOB VIOLENCE DISCOUNTENANCED.

"I also thought it proper, with the private knowledge and consent of all factions, to say that mob violence would not be allowed during the interval." Many citizens and the representatives of foreign governments had called to congratulate him on this step and its good effects.

The last enclosure of the correspondence is the letter from Minister Thurston to Secretary Gresham dated December 5. Mr. Thurston claims for the provisional government that it is a duly organized and fully recognized and independent government. He denies that the provisional government has submitted to the president the power to arbitrate the case as between themselves and Queen Liliuokalani. He complains that his government has received no notice that it was on trial for its life, and has had no chance to bring witnesses to refute those of Mr. Blount. He argues that the provisional government, in its proclamation, has fixed no termination for itself, but annexation to the United States, and denies that it can be said to terminate with the refusal of annexation. If United States representatives exceeded their power in the islands it requires no power of the United States government to again undo the same. And if the queen abdicated under the belief that the provisional government would submit to the arbitration of the United States, that does not confer jurisdiction on the United States without the consent of the provisional government.

ONE DISPATCH WITHHELD.

In transmitting the Hawaiian correspondence President Cleveland said: "In compliance with a resolution of the house I hereby transmit a report with copies of the instructions given to Albert S. Willis, the representative of the United States, now in the Hawaiian islands, and also the correspondence since March 4, 1889, concerning the relations of this government to those islands. In making this communication I have withheld only a dispatch from the former minister to Hawaii, under date of October 8, 1892, and a dispatch from the present minister, under date of November 16, 1893, because, in my opinion, the publication of these two papers would be incompatible with the public interests."

The dispatch of November 16, 1893, is without doubt the detailed information of the developments which prompted Minister Willis's telegraphic dispatch on the same date to Secretary Gresham, on which was based the order to amend instructions.

Secretary Herbert submits a mass of correspondence from naval officers in command of the United States naval forces at Hawaii. It goes back to July, 1889, and is brought down to Admiral Irwin's brief confidential dispatch of December 4 to Mr. Herbert telling him that the provisional government had 1,000 men under arms.

November 1, 1893, Captain Wiltse reports that the queen's persistent refusal and obstinacy to appoint a cabinet may precipitate a crisis.

WILTSE'S REPORT.

Then, on January 18, Captain Wiltse makes his report on the uprising and the landing of marines and sailors of the Boston under his command. He says: "On January 16 there was a large and enthusiastic mass-meeting composed of representative men at Honolulu held in the largest hall in the city at 2 P. M. On the same day I received from the United States minister a request to land sailors and marines from the Boston to protect the United States legation, consulate and the lives and property of American citizens.

"At 4:30 P. M., January 16, I landed the ship's battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Wm. T. Swineburne. One detachment of marines was placed at the legation and one at the consulate, while the main body of men with two pieces of artillery were quartered in a hall in a central location near the government buildings."

The text of Minister Stevens's letter to Captain Wiltse of January 16, 1893, asking him to land the American troops, was as follows: "In view of the existing critical circumstances, indicating an inadequate legal force, I request you to land marines and sailors from the ship under your command for the protection of the United States legation and the United States consulate and to secure the safety of American life and property."

Captain Wiltse then recites that the provisional government was established, the queen dethroned and the new authorities recognized by the United States minister.

AN ALLEGED PREVENTION.

Captain Wiltse reports to the secretary of the navy under date of February 1, ult., that his intention was to keep the United States naval forces on shore until the provisional government asks their withdrawal. He says: "There can be no doubt that the prompt landing of the battalion has prevented bloodshed and saved life and property." He also reports that the islands had been placed under the protection of the United States by formal declaration of Minister Stevens.

On February 14, 1893, Secretary Tracy received a letter from Secretary John W. Foster stating that the latter had telegraphed Minister Stevens commending his action "so far as it lies within the scope of standing instructions to the legation and the naval commanders in Hawaiian waters, but disavowing it so far as it may appear to overstep that limit by setting the authority of the United States above that of the Hawaiian government."

On April 6 Admiral Skerrett, then in command, reports that he hauled down the United States flag from the government by order of Mr. Blount. He says there was no expressions from the citizens. On November 16 Secretary Herbert telegraphs to Admiral Skerrett not to give aid to either party contending for government at Honolulu.

On the same day Secretary Tracy transmitted from Secretary Foster the following to Minister Stevens: "Your course in recognizing the unopposed de facto government appears to have been discreet and in accordance with the facts. The rule of this government has uniformly been to recognize and enter into relations with any actual government in full possession of effective power with the assent of the people. You will continue to recognize the new government under such conditions."

INSTRUCTIONS TO WILLIS.

The Minister Was Told to Secure Amnesty for the Hawaiian Rebels, but the Queen Wants to Punish.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—After the president's Hawaiian message had been read in the senate to-day, the executive's original instructions to Minister Willis, dated October 18, 1892, were read as follows:

"Supplementing the general instructions which you have received with regard to your official duties, it is necessary to communicate to you in confidence special instructions for your guidance in so far as concerns relations of the government of the United States toward the de facto government of the Hawaiian islands. The instructions given to Mr. Blount, of which you are furnished a copy, had a line of conduct to be observed by him in his official and personal relations to the islanders by which you will be guided so far as they are applicable and in consistence with what is herein stated. It remains to acquaint you with the president's conclusions upon the facts embodied in Mr. Blount's report and to direct your course in accordance therewith.

"On your arrival you will take advantage of the earliest opportunity to make known to the queen the president's position regarding the reprehensible conduct of the American minister and the presence on land of the United States forces. Advise her of the desire of this government to do justice and to undo this wrong. You will, however, at the same time inform the queen that the president expects that she will extend amnesty to all who were against her, including all who were connected with the provisional government, depriving them of no right or privilege. Having secured the queen's agreement to this policy, you will advise the executive of the provisional government and his ministers of the president's determination of this question, which their action and that of the queen devolved upon him, and that they are expected to promptly restore her constitutional authority. Should the queen decline to pursue the course suggested, or should the provisional government refuse to abide by the president's decision, you will report the facts and await further instructions."

Mr. Gresham advised Minister Willis under date of November 24: "The brevity of your telegrams are embarrassing. You will insist upon amnesty and recognition of obligations of the provisional government, as essential conditions of restoration. All interests will be promoted by prompt action."

Mr. Gresham again advised Mr. Willis under date of December 3.

"You dispatch which was received by steamer on November 25 seems to call for additional instructions. Should the queen refuse to assent to the written conditions you will at once inform her that the president will cease interposition in her behalf and while he deems it his duty to endeavor to restore her as the sovereign and the constitutional government of the islands, his further efforts in that direction will depend upon the queen's unqualified agreement that all obligations created by the provisional government in a proper course of administration shall be assumed, and upon such pledges by her as will prevent the adoption of any measures of proscription or punishment for what has been done in the past by those setting up or supporting the provisional government. The president feels that by our original interference and what followed we have incurred responsibility to the whole Hawaiian community, and it would not be just to put one party at the mercy of the other. Should the queen ask whether, if she accedes to the condition, active steps would be taken by the United States to effect her restoration or to maintain her authority thereafter, you will say that the president cannot use force without the authority of congress. Should the queen accept conditions and the provisional government refuse to surrender, you will be governed by previous instructions. If the provisional government asks whether the United States will hold the queen to the fulfilment of stipulated conditions, you will say that the president, acting under the dictates of honor and duty, as he has done in endeavoring to effect restoration, will do all in his constitutional power to cause observance of the conditions he has imposed."

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VICIOUS DRIVE IN CHICAGO GAS.

Carlisle's Report Demoralizes the Whisky People.

ATCHISON WEAK AT THE CLOSE.

Wall Street Not Pleased With Carlisle's Suggestion.

ORDERS CHECK NEW ENGLAND DECLINE

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The covering of shorts on an extensive scale was the salient feature of the trading in to-day's stock market. It is estimated that over 25,000 shares of St. Paul were covered, one house alone having had 7,000 shares returned by the borrowers, so that after the close of business St. Paul was difficult to lend even at 1 per cent for carrying.

The effort to take in shorts in New York Central was not so successful, as the stock was in scarce supply, and the selling of a small bobtail pool has been so carefully watched that insiders are in a position to start a squeeze as soon as the general list shows any disposition to rally.

London houses sold moderately of St. Paul in the early hours, and were prepared to bid up Louisville & Nashville on the intimation that the Rothschilds interests intended to fight the bear clique of New York speculators.

Secretary Carlisle's annual report was a complete surprise to the Whisky trust interests. The stock was sold down on the supposition that there was to be no increase in the tax on distilled spirits, but when one of 10 cents a gallon was recommended, as already forshadowed exclusively in THE POST, together with the proviso that the levy should be made on all spirits in existence at the time that the act goes into effect, operators became completely demoralized and threw overboard their speculative holdings.

The recommendation of Secretary Carlisle to issue $200,000,000 bonds, or $50,000,000 short-term bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the treasury after one year, was favorably received by the banking community, although the bond syndicates that have usually handled government loans in the past were rather nettled to find it suggested to dispose of the same in issues of small denominations through the sub-treasuries and postoffices to avoid bankers' commission. The majority of them characterized the idea as picayunish, although none of them went so far as to say that such a loan could not be successfully floated, as was done several years ago in France, when the indemnity paid to Germany was oversubscribed in less than a week, but they all contend that it would have a tendency in this country to reduce the deposits in the savings banks and compel those institutions to sell their gilt-edged securities to meet the drain on their resources.

A furious drive was made against Chicago gas in spite of the Democratic victory at the polls in Chicago, which was generally interpreted as favorable to the gas interests, since the mayor-elect is pledged not to countenance applications for additional franchises to lay mains within the city limits. The bears argued, however, that as the price of gas is to be reduced 5 cents a thousand feet on the 1st of January the company will have to earn 4 per cent more in gross earnings to pay the present rate of dividends. The Benedict party supported the stock on a scale down.

The decline in New England was checked by large orders distributed by parties who are interested in building the new branch road to the Harlem river. One prominent Broad street house is understood to have absorbed 5,000 shares on the break on the assurance from Boston that the January interest, amounting to $350,000, has been deposited in the Continental bank of that city.

Atchison was extremely weak in the final dealings on a report that President Reinhart had made application to a syndicate of New York bankers for a loan of $4,000,000 secured by a deposit of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used to meet a loan falling due in London about the beginning of the new year.

At the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Westinghouse electric and manufacturing company held to-day a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent on the preferred stock of the company was declared, payable January 10, 1894.

The decline in General electric was explained by the report that the company contemplates closing down its works at Lynn, Mass., and Orange, N. J., and concentrating all its plant at Schenectady.

The Thurber-Whyland reorganization plan was made public to-day, and involves an assessment of 20 per cent on the old preferred stock and 10 per cent on the common. The new company organized under the laws of New Jersey is to be known as the Thurber grocery company, with $1,000,000 first preferred stock, $1,500,000 second preferred stock and $1,000,000 common stock, all of which are to be entitled to 7 per cent dividends; 70 per cent of the first preferred stock is to be retained in the treasury and sold from time to time to supply capital.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 27 to 30; $1,000 4s sold at 86¼.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Increased activity marked the dealings on the stock exchange to-day, and two stocks, Distilling and New England, supplied half of the transactions. Judging by manipulation of the Distilling, the operators in that stock were aware of the nature of Secretary Carlisle's report some time before the document was given to the general public. A heavy pressure to sell was noticeable during the latter part of the first hour of business, for which there was no apparent reason until it was learned that the secretary of the treasury had recommended an increase of only 10c in the spirits tax, suggesting also that it apply to the existing stock as well as to future supply. As the American distilling company has been banking on obtaining the benefit of the increased tax on some 90,000,000 gallons of spirits now in bond without counting on what it expected to manufacture before the increase went into effect, Carlisle's proposition was in the nature of a decided attack, and holders of this stock sought in large numbers to liquidate their holdings on the best terms possible. The insiders who first obtained the news had the best of the market, for when the intelligence reached the street through the medium of the Associated Press dispatches a sharp break ensued and sellers were at the mercy of the professional traders, who hammered the stock down with accustomed energy. An advance of ⅝ was made in the opening dealings, and before the downward movement was checked, shortly before noon, a decline of 4¼ per cent had been recorded, then followed a recovery of 1¼, a reaction of 1¼ and a rally of 1⅛, the final sale being at a reaction of ⅜, the decline on the day being 3⅛ per cent and the sales reaching nearly 92,000 shares. New England was almost as largely dealt in as on yesterday, but was much less mercurial, fluctuating within a margin of 3⅜ per cent, and actually gaining 1¼ per cent on the day. The rumor that there would be a default of the January interest was officially denied by President McLeod, who declared positively that the money to meet the obligations about to come due would be supplied by the board of directors. The general market was firm at the opening and a fraction higher, except for New York, Chicago & St. Louis and Lake Erie & Western, which opened 1@1½ lower.

Bonds closed as follows:

U. S. 4s reg	113¾	St. L. & S. F. g. m.	94
do. 4s coup	114½	St. Paul consols	128¼
do. 2s	95½	S. [illegible] C. & P. 1sts	109¾
Pacific 6s of '95	102	T. P. L. G. T. rcts.	75¼
La. stamped 4s	96½	T. P. R. G. T. rcts.	18½
Missouri 6s	100	U. P. 1sts	105
Tenn. new set 6s	100	West Shore	104
do. do. 5s	100	R. G. W. 1sts	71½
do. do. 3s	74	Atchison 4s	69¼
Canada So. 2ds	103	do. 2½s A	33⅝
Cen. Pac. 1sts	103¾	G. H. & S. A. 6s	92¼
Den. & R. G. 1sts	113½	do. 7s	95
do. do. 4s	80	Hous. & Tex. 5s	108
Erie 2ds	76½	do. 6s	103¼
M., K. & T. g. 6s	45⅝	N. C. 6s	115
do. do. 5s	79¾	do. 4s	96
Mutual Union 6s	111	Tenn. old 6s	60
N. J. C. int. cert.	114	Va. centuries	56¼
North. Pac. 1sts	110½	do. pref.	6
do. do. 2ds	89	Ala. class A	99½
Northw'ern con.	138	Ala. class B	102½
do. deben. 5s	107½	Ala. class C	95½
St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	77	Ala. currencies	92

The total sales of stocks to-day were 298,000 shares, including: Atchison, 11,100; American sugar, 12,260; Burlington & Quincy, 11,800; Chicago gas, 12,900; Distillers and Cattle Feeders, 82,500; General electric, 10,700; New York & New England, 85,500; Rock Island, 3,600; St. Paul, 35,900; Western Union, 12,300.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atch., T. & S. F.	18¼	18¾	17⅝	17⅝
Am. Cotton Oil Co	28½	29¼	28½	28⅝
do. preferred	....	....	....	66¼
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co	82	83⅝	81⅛	81⅞
do. preferred	....	....	....	83½
Balt & Ohio	70¾	70¾	70¾	70
Canada Southern	52⅛	52¾	51¼	51⅝
Chi. Gas T. rcts	64½	65⅝	63½	64⅛
C., Bur. & Q.	77	77¾	76⅝	76⅞
C., H. Val. & T.	20	20	20	20
Consolidated gas	127	127½	127	126¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	37⅝	37½	36⅝	36½
Chesape'ke & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17½
Del., Lack. & W.	162¼	162¼	162¼	161
Del. & Hudson	131¼	131¼	131¼	130½
Dis. & Cattle F. Co	27⅜	28¼	24	24⅜
Erie	15	15	15	14¾
do. preferred	....	....	....	31
Gen. Elec. Co.	37½	38¼	36⅝	36⅝
Illinois Central	91¼	91¼	91½	90
L. S. & M. S.	122½	124	122⅛	122⅝
Lake Erie & W.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
do. preferred	....	....	....	64
Louis. & Nash.	49⅜	49½	48¼	48⅝
Michigan Central	100¼	100¼	99¼	99
Manhattan Con.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127
Missouri Pacific	23½	23½	23	23
National Lead Co.	23¾	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝
do. preferred	69	69	68½	68½
New York Central	100	100⅝	100	100
Nat. Cordage Co.	19	19	18	18
do. preferred	42	42	42	41
N. Y. & N. E.	20	21⅝	19¼	21½
New Jersey Cen.	....	....	....	115
N. & W. pref.	....	....	....	20¼
Northwest	101⅞	102⅝	101¼	101⅜
Northern Pacific	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼
do. preferred	20⅜	20½	20	20⅛
N. American Co.	....	....	....	3¾
Omaha	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	36¼
Pacific Mail	14	14	14	13¼
Pullman Car Co.	169⅞	169⅞	167½	167½
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	13
do. preferred	....	....	....	46
Reading	19	19¼	18½	18¾
R. & W. P. Ter.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
Rock Island	66¾	67⅝	66⅝	66¾
St. Paul	59⅞	61	59¾	59⅞
do. preferred	....	....	....	116
Tenn. C. & I.	16	16¼	15⅞	15¾
Texas & Pacific	7½	7½	7½	7½
T., A. A. & N. M.	....	....	....	6⅜
Union Pacific	20	20½	20	20
U. S. Rubber Co.	....	....	....	43
Wabash	7	7¼	7	7⅛
do. preferred	15¼	15⅜	15	15¼
W. U. Telegraph	85⅝	86¾	85	85⅛
W. & L. E.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14
do. preferred	50	51	50	49⅝
Wisconsin Central	....	....	....	4¾

MONETARY.

Recently there has been a slightly improved demand for funds and the discount rate is steady at 6 per cent. Eastern exchange is as scarce as usual. The clearing house figures compare as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$1,894,253 83
Yesterday's balances	443,904 83
Same day last week:	
Exchanges	$1,820,940 17
Balances	303,733 73
Same day last year:	
Exchanges	$2,452,635 62
Balances	267,104 09

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent; last loan at 1 per cent; closed offered at 1@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87@4 87¼ for demand and $4 84¼@4 84¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4 85½@4 88. Commercial bills, $4 83¼@4 83½. Silver certificates, 69⅝ bid.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Exchanges, $82,118,386; balances, $5,433,785.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Bank clearings, $12,605,042; balances, $1,332,175. Money 1 per cent. Exchange on New York sold at 5c@10c premium for cash.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Clearings, $10,141,617; balances, $1,143,269.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—Bank clearings, $2,508,491; balances, $398,304.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Clearings to-day, $12,955,423. New York exchange, 75c premium. Sterling exchange dull and steady; actual, $4 85@4 88. Money plenty; rates, 5½@7 per cent.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Bank clearings, $4,262,787; balances, $601,892. Money quiet at 6@8 per cent. Exchange on New York 60c premium.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Bank clearings to-day, $2,020,337. New York exchange—Bank, par, commercial, $1 25 per $1,000 discount.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co.: Pennsylvania Central, 47@47⅛; Reading, 9⅜@9 7-16; Lehigh Valley, 36¾@37; Lehigh navigation, 51¾@52; Philadelphia & Erie, 23; Northern Pacific common, 5¼@5⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 20@20⅛; Metropolitan traction, 102@102½; Philadelphia traction, 90¾@91.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Pig iron dull; American, $12 00@15 00. Copper quiet; lake, $10 30 asked. Lead firmer; domestic, $3 20. Tin quiet; straits, $20 65 asked. Spelter easy; domestic, $3 60 bid. Sales on 'change, none.

CHICAGO CHANGE.

Wheat Closes a Fraction Higher Than Yesterday, and Corn, Oats and Provisions Gain a Little.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—*Bradstreet's* statement of visible, showing a lighter increase than was expected, and reports of buying for export, sent wheat up a trifle to-day and May closed ⅛c higher than yesterday. Corn and oats gained ⅛c and ⅛c respectively. Provisions were strong, then weak and strong again at the close, with pork and lard slightly higher and ribs a trifle lower.

Wheat began the day's trading with May unchanged at 66¾c. Receipts were light. *Bradstreet's* statement of the visible showed an increase on both coasts of 1,085,000 bushels, and caused further weakness. But the report also showed a decrease of 1,800,000 bushels in stocks afloat for and in Europe, which, with an increase of 300,000 bushels in Australian stocks, made a net increase of but 25,000 bushels, and with this showing prices rallied. The bullish effect of the report was immediately followed up by the announcement from Baltimore that some purchases for export had been made there to-day. Closing cables from Liverpool and the continent averaged firmer, and wheat closed firm with May at the top figures of the day. May opened at 66⅝c, advanced ⅛c, declined ⅛c, rallied ⅜c and advanced ⅛c to close at 67c.

The corn market was generally firm, with fluctuations confined to a range ⅛c. May opened unchanged at 38⅝c, and after declining ⅛c in sympathy with the early slump in wheat advanced ¼c and closed at the top figures of the day at 39c.

Oats were firmer on light receipts and small stocks in store. May opened ⅛c off at 30c and advanced ⅛c, later advancing ⅛c helped by light estimates for to-morrow. May closed at the top figures of the day at 30⅝c.

Provisions opened near yesterday's closing prices, and with smaller hog receipts than the estimate and some covering by shorts advanced. The market was soon flooded with offerings at the higher prices, however, and aided by a drop of 10c in prices at the yards the free selling sent prices down again. Compared with last night January pork is 2½c higher, January lard 5c higher and January ribs 2½c lower.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy; No. 2 spring wheat, 61½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 60@62c; No. 2 red, 61½c; No. 2 corn, 35c; No. 2 oats, 27¾c; No. 2 white, 30¼@31c; No. 3 white, 29¼@30c; No. 2 rye, 45½c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 32; prime timothy seed, $4 25; mess pork, per barrel, $12 37½@12 40; lard, per 100 lb, $7 65@7 70; short ribs sides (loose), $6 32½@6 35; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $6 25@6 50; short clear sides (boxed), $6 75@7 00; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 15; sugars, cut loaf, 5.41c; granulated, 4.70c; standard "A," 4.60c.

Receipts—Flour, 20,000 barrels; wheat, 134,000 bushels; corn, 542,000 bushels; oats, 315,000 bushels; rye, 13,000 bushels; barley, 84,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 115,000 bushels; oats, 169,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels; barley, 30,000 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was quiet; creamery, 21@27½c; dairies, 18@23c. Eggs weak; strictly fresh, 23@23½c.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson building:

Articles & Months.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Clos'g Dec 19
WHEAT—					
Dec.	61	61½	61	61½	61
May	66¾	67½	66⅝	67	66¾
CORN—					
Dec.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	34¾
Jan.	35	35	34⅞	35	34⅞
May	38⅝	39	38¾	38⅝	38⅞
OATS—					
Dec.	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	27½
Jan.	....	....	....	....	28
May	30½	30⅝	30	30⅝	30½
PORK—					
Dec.	....	....	....	12 22	12 20
Jan.	12 20	12 27	12 15	12 22	12 20
May	12 32	12 45	12 25	12 37	12 35
LARD—					
Dec.	....	....	....	7 70	7 55
Jan.	7 50	7 55	7 47	7 55	7 50
May	7 40	7 47	7 40	7 47	7 40
S. RIBS—					
Dec.	....	....	....	6 32	6 35
Jan.	6 30	6 37	6 27	6 32	6 35
May	6 42	6 42	6 32	6 40	6 42

Car receipts to-day: Wheat, 104 cars; corn, 289 cars; oats, 143 cars; hogs, 28,000 head; cattle, 13,000 head. Estimated cars for to-morrow: Wheat, 110 cars; corn, 310 cars; oats, 130 cars.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Coffee options opened 5 points lower to 5 points higher, ruled exceptionally dull and closed inactive at 5@10 points net decline; sales, 4,745 bags, including December, 17.30c; January, 16.80@16.85c; March, 16.10@16.20c; June, 15.25c. Spot coffee—Rio steady at 18½c; mild market quiet and steady; Cordova 20@20½c; sales, 2,500 bags Santos Nos. 5 to 6 spot at about 18½c for No. 7; late yesterday 5,000 bags Rio 7 at 17½c, cost and freight, and 3,000 bags Rio spot, private terms; 550 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Central American, private terms.

Turpentine.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 20.—Rosin steady; strained, 97½c; good, $1 02½. Spirits firm at 26c. Tar steady at 90c. Turpentine quiet; hard, $1 00; soft, $1 60; virgin, $1 60.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20.—Spirits firm at 27c. Rosin firm at $1 05.

Two Innocent Men Cleared.

OGDEN, UTAH, Dec. 20.—The deathbed repentance of John Doyle at Los Angeles, in which he confessed to having set fire, together with George Hogan, to the Novelty theater, this city, in September, 1891, will probably be the means of liberating from the penitentiary William Golden serving six years sentence as the supposed criminal. M. M. French, who was convicted at the same time for aiding in the crime, escaped last spring and is still at large. Doyle's confession entirely clears Golden and French.

Miss Drewing Asks Damages.

GREENSBURG, PA., Dec. 20.—Miss Marguerite Drewing, of Wilkinsburg, entered suit here this morning against John A. Wagoner, a prominent business man of New Florence, for breach of promise, claiming $5,000 damages. Mr. Wagoner's wife died a few years ago, and it is alleged that in 1891 plaintiff went to keep house for him and he courted her, and in August promised to marry her. Recently he married another girl.

Declared Suicide and Defaulter.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 20.—Atlanta has another big sensation. The sudden death of Charles Arnold, secretary of the Piedmont exposition company, which occurred a few weeks ago, did not cause any particular comment. To-day the startling discovery was made that he was a defaulter, that he had raised checks and forged others. Added to this is the statement that he suicided.

Vienna Bronze Goods

In inkstands, library sets, candlesticks, etc.; beautiful shapes at moderate prices. Open every evening.

JOS. EICHBAUM & CO.,
48 Fifth avenue.

Free Souvenirs.

Ladies, do not forget our souvenirs this week. They are free to all who call. They are prettier than ever, and are sure to please you. Max Klein, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa. de19-TTS-3t

ONLY ONE STOCK TRADED IN.

Business Confined to Birmingham Traction.

THE MARKET INCLINED TO BE WEAK.

But Fractional Changes in the Active Securities.

THE EXCHANGE GOES HOUSE HUNTING

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1893.

The fairly good trading which was the feature of the market yesterday did not continue to-day, and naturally the trades were few and small. The movement was about as narrow as usual and was confined to the stocks which are usually the active ones of the list. There was no demand worthy of note for either stocks or bonds, but, although everything was bordering on stagnation, there was no marked recession from recent quotations. Of course there were some declines in values, but they were in all cases trivial and were not of a character to indicate that any particular falling off in prices is impending. The bond market has lost the little show of buoyancy which characterized it a few days ago, but even in the general dullness there is a moderate inquiry for this class of securities.

The trading to-day fell a little below that of yesterday, and 485 shares of stock were sold against 537 shares of stock and $1,000 bonds yesterday. The peculiar feature of the business to-day was that but one security was dealt in, Birmingham traction, not a transaction in any other stock being posted. On the first call 385 shares of this stock were sold, on the second board 25 shares, and on the last call 75 shares changed hands. The sales were made at a lower price than on yesterday, all transactions being made at 14½. On the last call the bidding fluctuated between 14 and 14⅜, and the latter was the closing bid. There was no change in the remaining members of the traction group except that a lower bid was made on Pittsburgh traction, but as it was merely nominal it lacked significance.

Philadelphia company was in little demand and was inclined to be weak, closing a fraction lower at 21 bid, and it was offered down to 21⅛. Bridgewater was firm and closed at 38¼ bid, while Ohio Valley gas was stronger and advanced from 23 to 24 bid. For Manufacturers gas 26 was bid, and for Wheeling gas 14¾, while the latter was offered at 16. The other members of the group did not change.

The miscellaneous group was very quiet and no business was done in its stocks. Air brake was weaker and was offered at 136¼, while there was no demand for it. For Westinghouse air brake limited 90 was bid and 110 asked. Luster mining was disposed to advance and closed at a fractionally higher bid. Several bank shares were quoted and 304 was asked for Second national bank. The general inclination of the market was downward and the closing was dull.

The members of the stock exchange met this afternoon to discuss the matter of new quarters, but as a quorum was lacking the meeting resolved itself into an informal one. It was soon developed that the majority of the active members want cheaper quarters than those now occupied. They have been offered a suitable room on Wood street for a rental not to exceed $600, and as the room now used will cost about $3,000 a year it seems to be a prudent and wise move to abandon the present quarters. The members of the exchange charge that the board of directors, a majority of which is controlled by the Whitney faction, will neither make a move to secure a new room or give them any definite satisfaction about the occupation of the present one now in use. The committee appointed some time ago, consisting of S. S. Pinkerton, A. A. Adams and J. D. Lyons, was requested to see W. A. Mellon, who has the renting of the room, and get a definite answer from him as to the terms on which it can be secured. This committee will report to-morrow, when an effort will be made to have a quorum present. A broker says: "There is not a broker a member of the exchange who is so devoid of business sense as to continue to pay $400 rent for an office when his business will not justify it, and surely a collection of brokers should have as much gumption as one."

Western railroad earnings continue to show a decrease. Here are some of them: For the second week of December, St. Paul decrease, $171,833; Missouri Pacific decrease, $30,000; Chicago & West Michigan decrease, $11,102; Detroit, Lansing & Northern, $4,148. For the first week of December Flint & Pere Marquette decreased $13,490.

The treasurer of the United States calls the attention of the managements of the national banks to the expensive habit of issuing their notes in larger denominations than the great mass of the people require, and the consequent expense which both the treasury and the banks are therefore put to in their constant redemption.

Of the $2,501,525 in Columbian half dollars coined at the mint, $1,830,880 yet remain the treasury, there having been no demand for them. Arrangements have been made with the fair management to have these Columbian coins received at their cost. There also remain in the treasury $3,925 of souvenir quarter dollars.

The following sales were made:

FIRST CALL.

175 shares Birmingham traction	14½
10 shares Birmingham traction	14½
200 shares Birmingham traction	14½

SECOND CALL.

25 shares Birmingham traction	14½

THIRD CALL.

75 shares Birmingham traction	14½

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Liberty national bank	116	118
Monongahela national bank	142	....
Second national bank	....	304
Third national bank	....	125
Enterprise savings	....	90
First Nat. bank, Allegheny	....	124
Second nat. bank, Alleg'y	200	....
Teutonia insurance	....	50
Allegheny heating company	95	....
Bridgewater	38¼	....
Chartiers valley gas	8	....
Manufacturers gas company	26	....
Natural gas co., of W. Va.	25	....
Ohio Valley	24	....
Peoples nat. gas and pipeage	15	15½
Philadelphia company	21	21⅛
Wheeling gas	14¾	16
Central traction	....	20¼
Citizens traction	....	60¼
Pittsburgh traction	55	58
Pleasant Valley	17⅝	18¼
Birmingham traction	14⅜	14⅝
Duquesne traction	21½	22½
Manchester traction	37½	38½
P., McK. & Y. R. R. Co.	*59½	....
La Nora mining company	....	15c
Luster mining	10¼	11¼
Monongahela water	28¾	....
Union Switch and Signal	....	15¼
Union Switch and Sig. pref	....	33
Westinghouse air brake	....	136¼
Westinghouse brake, lim.	90	110
U. S. glass common	25	28
U. S. glass preferred	....	96

*Ex-div.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Consols for money, 97 15-16; consols for the account, 98 1-16; Canadian Pacific, 75; Erie, 15⅜; Erie 2ds, 78½; Illinois Central, 94¾; Mexican ordinary, 14¾; St. Paul, 62½; New York Central, 103; Pennsylvania, 48½; Reading, 9⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 55¼. Money, 2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2¾ per cent. Bar silver, 32 5-16d per ounce.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Active, Hogs Steady and Sheep and Lambs Slow.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1893.

Central Stock Yards.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle Monday were 110 loads against the same number last Monday. There was considerable demand for prime heavy cattle, there being several new buyers in the field. The market ruled active and 10@15c per cwt higher on all grades except common and light grades and heifers, which sold about steady at last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts light, market firm at quotations.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$5 00@5 40
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	4 65@4 90
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 20@4 50
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	3 75@4 10
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	3 35@3 70
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 00@3 30
Common, 700 to 900 lb	2 50@3 00
Rough half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb	3 00@3 75
Common to good fat oxen	2 25@4 25
Common to good fat bulls	2 00@3 50
Common to good fat cows	2 25@3 50
Heifers, 800 to 1,100 lb	2 50@3 75
Bologna cows, per head	8 00@14 00
Fresh cows and springers	16 00@45 00

HOGS—The receipts of hogs Monday were 35 double-deck loads. The market ruled 5@10c lower than Saturday's closing prices, but was firm at the decline. Tuesday's receipts were 5 double-deck loads; market steady at Monday's prices.

Philadelphias	$5 50@5 55
Prime light	5 50@5 55
Yorkers	5 40@5 50
Pigs	5 45@5 55
Roughs	4 50@5 00

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep Monday were 35 double-deck loads. Owing to the unusually heavy supply the market ruled slow on all grades at last week's prices. At the close there were still several loads left unsold. Tuesday's receipts were 10 double-deck loads fresh arrivals; market slow at quotations.

Prime, 95 to 110 lb	$3 50@3 75
Good, 85 to 90 lb	3 00@3 25
Fair, 70 to 80 lb	2 00@2 60
Common, 65 to 70 lb	1 00@2 00
Lambs	2 50@4 75
Veal calves	5 00@6 50
Heavy calves	2 00@4 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hesket, Hamilton & Orr: Cattle—20 head, 30,850 lb, $4 90; 57 head, 51,180 lb, $4 60; 12 head, 16,700 lb, $4 50; 10 head, 13,150 lb, $4 40; 20 head, 24,020 lb, $4 20; 10 oxen, 15,800 lb, $3 65; 16 head, 15,130 lb, $3 65; 9 head, 10,530 lb, $3 50; 17 head, 16,000 lb, $3 40; 20 head, 19,390 lb, $3 25; 5 head, 4,520 lb, $3 35; 46 head, 41,910 lb, $3 00; 15 head, 11,020 lb, $2 75. Hogs—18 head, 20,530 lb, $5 55; 158 head, 28,020 lb, $5 50; 91 head, 20,480 lb, $5 45; 56 head, 10,820 lb, $5 40; 23 head, 4,370 lb, $5 40. Sheep—106 head, 8,090 lb, $3 85; 42 head, 3,590 lb, $3 35; 16 head, 1,320 lb, $2 35; 70 head, 5,380 lb, $2 25; 45 head, 2,080 lb, $2 30; 108 head, 7,610 lb, $1 20.

McCall, Rowley & Newburn: Cattle—11 head, 14,810 lb, $4 10; 21 head, 21,640 lb, $3 65; 16 head, 2[illegible],310 lb, $4 05; 18 head, 24,390 lb, $4 20. Hogs—36 head, 5,050 lb, $5 45; 57 head, 11,140 lb, $5 55; 25 head, 5,550 lb, $5 50; 16 head, 2,790 lb, $5 4[illegible]; 107 head, 22,550 lb, $5 60. Sheep—98 head, 7,[illegible]00 lb, $1 15; 96 head, 7,400 lb, $4 12½; 75 head, 5,540 lb, $2 25; 43 head, 2,050 lb, $1 60; 6 calves, 690 lb, $6 50.

Reneker, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—16 head, 17,6[illegible]0 lb, $3 60; 5 cows, 5,320 lb, $2 65; 2[illegible] head, 26,130 lb, $3 65. Sheep—3[illegible] head, 2,350 lb, $3 00; 125 head, 9,2[illegible]0 lb, $2 25; 39 head, 2,350 lb, $1 50; 48 head, 2,170 lb, $2 3[illegible]; 86 head, 6,810 lb, $2 15; 46 head, 3,58[illegible] lb, $2 5[illegible]; 24 head, 1,140 lb, $3 00.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—6 head, 5,980 lb, $3 50; 12 head, 16,290 lb, $4 87½. Hogs—17 head, 2,580 lb, $5 45; 112 head, 16,285 lb, $5 55; 58 head, 12,110 lb, $5 50. Sheep—10 head, 860 lb, $2 0[illegible]; 38 head, 3,680 lb, $4 00; 16 head, 1,310 lb, $4 65; 2 calves, 250 lb, $6 50.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—10 head, 10,460 lb, $3 10; 16 head, 22,270 lb, $4 0[illegible]; 10 head, 12,750 lb, $4 40. Hogs—12 head, 1,790 lb, $5 40; 7 head, 970 lb, $5 40; 20 head, 4,000 lb, $5 45; 93 head, 16,840 lb, $5 55. Sheep—115 head, 9,5[illegible]0 lb, $2 80; 95 head, 7,550 lb, $2 3[illegible]; 35 head, 3,690 lb, $1 50; 12 head, 1,010 lb, $2 80; 4 calves, 470 lb, $5 62½.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—10 head, 8,540 lb, $3 25; 11 head, 14,5[illegible]0 lb, $3 35; 1 bull, 1,310 lb, $2 65. Hogs—4 head, 570 lb, $5 00; 3 head, 550 lb, $4 75; 5 head, 810 lb, $4 5[illegible]. Sheep—58 head, 5,120 lb, $2 55; 10 head, 1,220 lb, $3 60; 51 head, 3,840 lb, $3 75; 3 calves, 360 lb, $5 50.

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO—DEC. 20.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market slow and unsettled; top sales, $5 60; useful steers, $4 75@5 10; others, $4 10@4 25; fed Texans, $3 20@3 90; Texas cows, $2 40@2 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market 5@10c lower; rough and common, $4 60@4 70; packers and mixed, $4 80@4 95; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $5 00@5 10; prime light, $5 00@5 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market slow and weak; common to fair mixed ewes and wethers, $2 00@3 50; good westerns, $2 90@3 50; lambs, $2 00@4 75.

BUFFALO—DEC. 20.—Cattle dull, with 7 loads on sale; no change.

Hogs opened about steady; Yorkers, $5 00; mixed packers, $5 50; few extra, $5 75; mediums and heavy, $5 50; pigs, $5 55@5 60.

Sheep dull and lower; fair to good sheep, $2 25@2 85; choice, $2 95@3 25; extra wethers, $3 50@4 00; fair to good, 65 to 80 pound lambs, $3 75@4 35; Canadians, $4 50@4 75.

CINCINNATI—DEC. 20.—Hogs lower at $4 65@5 30; receipts, 6,100 head; shipments, 2,500 head.

Cattle strong at $1 75@4 50; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 100 head.

Sheep strong at $2 00@3 75; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 200 head. Lambs strong and higher at $2 50@4 25.

NEW YORK—DEC. 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,431 head; on sale, including stock carried over, 80 cars; demand weak; market dull, values barely steady; native steers, prime, $4 85@5 30; medium to good, $4 25@4 65; common to ordinary, $3 75@4 20; stags and oxen, $3 25@4 90; dry cows, $1 40@3 05. European cable quotes American steers steady at 10¼@12c, dressed weight; American refrigerated beef slow at scant 8⅜c. Exports to-day, 120 beeves and 3,968 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 828 head, including 192 head direct to butchers; veals, poor to prime, $4 00@8 00 per 100 lbs; selected, $8 25@8 50; grassers, $2 25@2 65; western calves, $2 50@3 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,411 head; market slow and a shade easier; sheep, poor to prime, $2 00@3 75; lambs, common to choice, $3 50@5 12½.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,513 head, very few on sale; quoted steady at $5 50@6 00.

ST. LOUIS—DEC. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market a shade lower but active; fair to good native steers, $3 00@4 35; grass Texans, $2 40@3 00; fed Texans, $3 00@3 50; cows, $1 60@2 10.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 400 head; market quiet and steady; closed 10c lower; top price, $5 10; bulk of sales, $4 85@5 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 500 head; market a shade stronger; on Christmas the yards will be closed.

KANSAS CITY—DEC. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $2 40@3 50; Texas cows, $1 80@2 75; shipping steers, $4 00@5 00; native cows, $1 40@3 30; butchers' stock, $3 20@4 15; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 60.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 1,100 head; 5 to 15c lower; bulk, $4 90@5 00; heavies, packers and mixed, $4 80@5 05; light Yorkers and pigs, $4 75@5 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market slow and weak.

INDIANAPOLIS, DEC. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; shipments none; cattle market dull and weak at yesterday's quotations.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 750 head; shipments, 200; market has a drooping feeling with prices a shade lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market active; choice medium and heavy, $5 10@5 25; mixed and heavy packing, $5 10@5 20; good to choice lights, $5 10@5 20; common lights, $5 00@5 10; pigs, $4 75@5 10; roughs, $4 00@4 75.

BUFFALO—DEC. 20.—Spring wheat quiet and firmer; No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 northern, 70c; winter dull and easy; No. 2 red, 63¼c; No. 1 white, 64½c.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Produce Markets Quiet and Show Little Change.

GRAIN MARKETS ARE FAIRLY STEADY.

Situation at Rio Indicates Light January Coffee Supplies.

THE WOOL MARKET AT A STANDSTILL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1893.

The produce markets are quiet under a slow trade and prices show but little change. The demand for some lines has widened slightly during the past few days, but it is not yet brisk enough to suit the ideas of lively commission men. Butter is possibly a shade weaker under the limited demand, but prices have not quotably changed. Eggs are inclined to be dull and weak and rule in buyers' favor, while cheese is quiet and steady at former rates. Refined sugar is steady and unchanged. The wheat market is dull and trading in this cereal is limited to actual demand at present. Corn is disposed to be weak under the rather large offerings, while oats has dropped some of the buoyancy that was noticeable during part of last week. There is a moderate demand for hay but it is not strong, and the offerings are sufficiently large to hold prices to about present quotations. There is a fair demand for straw and it sells at quoted prices.

Owing to the reports from Rio regarding the bombardment of the city and port, which seem to be confirmed by the mails on the incoming steamers, the market has had a material advance and the question of immediate supplies seems to be a serious one. It is doubtful even whether foreign steamers will go to Rio, and even if a few steamers go there the difficulties attending banking and marine insurance will make importing dangerous and expensive. Santos, however, is still open, and shipping there is not interrupted, so that even if Rio is entirely closed there would not be an absolute famine. Yet the closing of the port of Rio would undoubtedly mean higher prices. The present outlook is certainly for light supplies in January, and actual coffee should be good property for some time to come. Low grades are disappearing rapidly. There is nothing new in the way of crop news, but a large crop seems to be assured, and when a natural movement of coffee is allowed prices must decline.

The wool market is almost at a standstill. There is an occasional sale of small lots of wool, but buyers are operating with extreme caution and holders are complaining that this is the dullest period since the dullness of the past six months began. There is very little coming into the market and there is very little wool being sold. Prices are without material change, but are practically nominal in the absence of business.

Grain, Feed and Flour.

The closing bids and offers on the grain exchange were as follows:

SPOT.	Bid.	Asked.
No. 1 white oats	....	36
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	40½	42½
No. 2 white oats	34	35
Iowa upland hay	$9 50	$11 50
FIVE DAYS.		
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	40	41½
No. 2 yellow ear corn	46	47
No. 1 white oats	34½	35½
No. 2 white oats	34	34¾
Bulk bran	$15 75	$16 00
No. 1 white middlings	17 00	18 00
Brown middlings	....	16 25
No. 1 timothy hay	13 62½	14 00
Clover and timothy mixed	11 25	12 00
No. 3 timothy hay	....	11 60
No. 1 clover hay	10 65	11 25
Loose pressed hay	....	15 50
No. 2 prairie hay	8 00	9 00
No. 1 prairie hay	9 00	9 50
Wheat straw	5 75	6 50
Packing hay	6 00	7 50
Cut hay	....	14 50

Receipts bulletined: Via P., Ft. W. & C.—1 car middlings, 2 cars oats, 5 cars hay, 1 car feed, 1 car flour; P., C., C. & St. L.—6 cars hay, 4 cars corn, 4 cars oats; P. & L. E.—2 cars rye, 2 cars oats, 1 car hay, 4 cars flour; B. & O.—3 cars hay. One car of No. 2 prairie hay was sold at $8 00.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 65@66c; No. 2 red, 63@64c; No. 3, 58@60c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, new, 42@42½c; old do., 43@44c; light mixed do., 41@42c; mixed do., 39@40c; No. 2 yellow ear old, 45@46c; do. new, 44@45c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 35@35½c; No. 2 white, 34¼@35c; extra, No. 3 white, 34@34½c; mixed, 32@33c.

RYE—New No. 1, 56@57c; No. 2 western, 53@54c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 00@4 25; fancy spring patents, $4 15@4 40; fancy straight winter wheat, $3 50@3 75; clear winter, $3 40@3 65; straight XXX bakers', $3 00@3 50. Rye flour, $3 25@3 50.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $15 00@15 50 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $17 50@18 00; No. 2 do., $16 50@17 00; brown middlings, $15 00@16 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $14 50@15 00; No. 1 do., $13 50@14 00; No. 2 do., $12 50@13 25; clover hay, $11 00@11 50; mixed clover and timothy hay, $10 25@11 00; loose from country wagons, $18 00@20 00.

STRAW—Oat, $7 00@7 50; wheat, $6 00@6 50; rye, $7 00@8 00.

SEEDS—Timothy, choice, 45-lb, $1 95 per bushel; clover, choice 62-lb, $6 50@6 75.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 00@4 25 per barrel; choice, $3 25@3 50; common, $1 75@2 00.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 90@2 00 per bushel; imported pea, 3½-bushel bags, $1 60@1 65; lima, 4¼@4½c per lb.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 31@32c; choice Ohio brands, 24@25c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 22@24c.

CHEESE—New York, new, 12½@12¾c; Ohio, new, 11¼@11¾c; Wisconsin Swiss, 14½@15c; Ohio Swiss, 13½@14c; imported Swiss, 24½@25c; limburger, 14½@15c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $7 00@8 00 per barrel; country, $4 00@6 00.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, $2 00@2 25 per box; Jersey, per box, $1 75@2 00, per barrel $5 50@6 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, new laid stock, 24@25c; pickled, 17@20c; selected cold storage, 19@20c.

FLOUR—Buckwheat, $2 50@3 00.

GAME—Quail, per doz., $2 00@2 25; pheasants, per doz., $5 00@5 50; woodcock, per doz., $3 50@4 00; squirrels, per doz., $1 00@1 25; rabbits, per pair, 20@25c; saddle of venison, 13@16c; whole carcass, 10@11c; wild ducks, $2 00@3 00 per dozen; wild turkeys, $1 00@1 50 each.

GRAPES—Concord, 9-lb baskets 17@18c, 5-lb do. 8@10c; Delaware, 9-lb 25@30c, 5-lb do. 13@15c; Niagara, 9-lb 20@25c, 5-lb do. 13@15c; Salem, 9-lb 20@25c, 5 lb do. 10@12c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, 4@5c per lb; shellbarks, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; hickory nuts, 50@60c; walnuts, 25@30c; butternuts, 25@30c.

ONIONS—Onions, $1 50@1 75 per barrel, 40@50c per bushel.

PEAS—Green, by the bushel, $1 30; split, barrel, $5 25.

POTATOES—On track, York state fancy burbanks, 55@60c per bushel; mixed varieties, 50@55c per bushel; from store, fancy, 65@70c per bushel; common, 60@65c per bushel; fancy Jersey sweet potatoes, kiln dried sweets, $3 25@3 50 per barrel; choice do., $3 00@3 25 per barrel; medium do., $1 50@1 75 per barrel; Baltimore sweets, $1 75@2 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 40@50c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 30@50c; live ducks, 40@65c; dressed ducks, 12@14c; dressed chickens, 8@10c; spring dressed, 9@10c; dressed turkeys, 10@12c; live turkeys, 7@8c.

SALT—No. 1, 75c per barrel; No. 1 extra, 85c per barrel.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Oranges, Messina, $3 00@3 50 as to size per box; Florida, 2 00; lemons, $4 00@4 50 per box; cocoanuts, $4 50 per 100, 60@65c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@1 50 per bunch; pineapples, $6 00@10 00 per 100, according to size.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, per 100, $4 00@5 00; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; celery, 20@25c; new lettuce, 60@65c per basket.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, 80@90c per gallon; popcorn, 3@3½c per lb; country lard, 11@12c; hominy, $2 90@3 00 per barrel; pickles, $3 00@5 25; tallow, 4½@5c per lb; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per lb; do. mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 35@40c. Peanuts—Green, 5½@6½c; do. roasted, $1 20@1 50 per bushel.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5c; powdered, 5c; standard granulated, 4½c; granulated in bars, 4½c; confectioners' A, 4.44c; soft A, 4.31@4.35c; yellow, 3⅛@3⅞c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 24.27@24.37c; fancy packages, 27@29c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 34½@35c; Java, 36½@37c; Maracaibo, 29@30c; Santos, 22½@28½c; Rio, 22½@28c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 32@32½c; Java, 33½@34c; Rio, 20½@21½c; Maracaibo, 26@27c; Santos, 22½@23c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6½@6¾c, choice head, 5¾@6c; fair, 4@4½c; crystal, 3@3⅜c; Japan, 5½@6c.

SYRUP—Best, 28; choice to fancy sugar, 26@27c; common to fair, 21@22c; black strap, 10@12c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 38c; choice new crop, 37c; choice old, 35c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 5⅜c per gallon; Ohio test, 6¼c; headlight, 150°, 6⅛c; water white, 6⅝c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 46@49c.

FRUIT—Valencia raisins, 5⅜c per lb; Ondara, 6⅝c; California sultana seedless, in bags, 7c; London layers, $1 90 per box; currants, 2½c; California prunes, in boxes, 7@9½c; citron, 12@12½c; lemon peel, 10@11c; orange peel, 12¼@13c; raspberries, per bbl, 19½c; pitted cherries, 13c; apples, 11c; dates, 4⅜c; figs, 7@12½c; peaches, 10½@11½c; pears, 12½c; plums, 12½c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $1 20@1 75; extra peaches, $1 75@2 00; seconds, $1 10@1 20; pie peaches, 80@85c; corn, 90c@$1 35; beans, 80c@$1 75; cherries, $1 80@2 50; mushrooms, $1 90@2 75; pears, $1 15@1 90; peas, soaked, 65c; marrowfat, 95c@$1 25; early June, $1 50@1 65; French, 100 cans in case, $17 50, or $1 65@2 25 per dozen; pineapples, $1 40@2 45; plums, 2½-lb, $1 70; pumpkin, 3-lb, 75c; strawberries, 2-lb, 95c; raspberries, 2-lb, $1 10; succotash, 2-lb, $1 40; tomatoes, $1 05@1 30; mackerel, $1 25@2 15; oysters, 60c@$1 70; salmon, $1 60@1 95; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 45@2 25; domestic, 50c@90c; chipped beef, $1 30@2 25; corned beef, 14-lb, $12 75; 2-lb, $1 85; deviled ham, $1 50; roast beef, 2-lb, $1 85; sausage, $1 20@1 50.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 2, large barrels, $17 00; halves, $8 90; quarters, $4 65; kits, $1 20@1 60; Potomac herring, barrels, $3 50; Alaska red salmon, barrels, $15 00; halves, $8 00; Holland herring, barrels, $7 50; white hoop, per keg, 68c; white fish, one-half barrels, $5 25; one-half barrels, $5 25; one-fourth barrels, $2 90; pails, $1 35; codfish, 100-lb bales, 6¼@7c.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 9½c; do. medium, 9¾c; do. small, 10c; trimmed hams, 10½c; extra family breakfast bacon, 12c; breakfast bacon, 11c; shoulders, sugar cured, 8¼c; dried beef in sets, 10c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 13c; dried beef, flats, 9c; California hams, 8¼c; bacon, shoulders, 8½c; clear bellies, 9c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 7½c; clear bellies, 8½c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $15 00; light, $16 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 lb, 9c; half barrels, 120 lb, 9¼c; tubs, 60 lb, 9⅜c; buckets, 20-lb, 9⅝c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 9¼c; 10-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 9⅝c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 9⅝c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 10c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 9c. Western Compound—Tierces, 350-lb, 6¼c; half barrels, 6½c; tubs, 6⅝c; buckets, 6⅞c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 6⅝c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in a case, 7c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 7⅛c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 7¼c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Produce Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK—DEC. 20.—Wheat—Receipts, 4,700 bushels; exports, 16,200 bushels; sales, 560,000 bushels futures and 2,700 bushels spot; spot market neglected; No. 2 red in store and elevator, 66⅞@67c; afloat, 68⅜@68¼c; f. o. b., 68@68⅛c; No. 1 northern, 71¾c; options dull; No. 2 red January, 67@67¼c, closed at 67¼c; March, 69½@69⅞, closed at 69¾c; May, 71⅝@72⅛c, closed at 72c; December closed at 67c. Corn—Receipts, 60,800 bushels; exports, 14,700 bushels; sales, 245,000 bushels futures and 56,000 bushels spot; spot market dull but steady; No. 2, 44½c in elevator, 45c afloat; options market weak; January, 42 15-16@43⅜c, closed at 43⅜c; February, 43⅜@43¾c, closed at 43¾c; April, 45¼@45½c; May, 44 13-16@45½c, closed at 45½c; December, 43¾@44c, closed at 44c. Oats—Receipts, 51,500 bushels; exports, 3,760 bushels; sales, 80,000 bushels futures, 83,000 bushels spot; spot market quiet and a shade firmer; No. 2, 33⅛@33¼c; No. 2 delivered, 34¼c; No. 3, 32¾c; No. 2 white, 35½@35½c; No. 3 white, 33c; track mixed western, 34@35c; track white western, 35@40c; track white state, 35@40c; option market active; January 33⅜@33½c, closed at 33½c; February, 34@34½c, closed at 34½c; May, 34⅞@35⅛c, closed at 35⅛c; December closed at 33⅛c. Beef steady; family, $14 00@15 50; beef hams, $15 50; city extra India mess, 19@23c; cutmeats quiet; pickled bellies, 7¾@8½c; pickled hams, 9@9½c. Lard steadier; western steam closed at $8 10; sales, 100 tierces at $8 05. Pork lower; extra prime, $13 25@13 75; family, $15 00@15 50. Butter dull; western dairy, 18@22c; do. creamery, 20@28½c; factory, 16¼@21c; Elgins, 28½c; state dairy, 19@28½c; do. creamery, 22@27c. Cheese quiet; state, large, 9@11¼c; small, 10½@12½c; part skims, 4@9½c; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs dull; state and Pennsylvania, 24½@27c; icehouse, 18¼@24c; western fresh, 24@26c; southern, 24@25c; receipts, 2,960 packages. Tallow steady; city ($2 per package), 5@5⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA—DEC. 20.—Wheat opened dull; No. 2 Pennsylvania, 65¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 63½c; No. 3 red, 62½c, with sales of No. 2 red winter at 64¾c; December, 64¾@65c; January, 65¼@65½c; February, 66⅝@67c; March, 68¼@68½c. Corn—Options dull and unchanged; new No. 3, 41@41½c; steamer No. 2, 42c; No. 2 mixed and yellow, 43@44c; December, 42@42½c; January, 42¼c; February, 42½@42½c; March, 42½@42⅞c. Oats—Sales ungraded white at 34¼@35c; No. 2 white, 35⅝@36c; December, 35@35½c; January, 34½@35c; February, 34½@35c; March, 34⅝@35½c. Butter steady but little doing; western creamery, 24@28c; Pennsylvania creamery prints, 20@30c. Eggs quiet and unchanged; western fresh, 25@26c; Pennsylvania and nearby, 26c. Cheese dull at former prices; New York full cream fancy small, 12½c; do. large, 12c.

ST. LOUIS—DEC. 20.—Flour lower; patents, $2 95@3 10; extra fancy, $2 65@2 75; fancy, $2 20@2 30. Wheat was dull and weak early, but later a stiff rally carried prices to ⅛@⅜c above yesterday at the close; No. 2 red cash, 58c; December, 58⅜c bid; January, 58⅝c, nominal; May,

Continued on Fifth Page.

WALKER THE MAN.

Erie's Major Appointed U. S. Marshal for the Western District.

M'VEAGH SLATED FOR ITALY.

The President Nominated Him to Be Ambassador to Rome.

KICKERS NEED EXPECT NOTHING.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The nomination Tuesday of Major John W. Walker, of Erie as marshal of the western district of Pennsylvania was no surprise, as it had been foreshadowed in THE POST. There was an understanding between the Democratic members from the western end of the state that the marshalship should be allowed to go to Mr. Sibley's district, the district-attorney having been selected from Mr. Kribbs's district, and the internal revenue collector from the Twenty-fourth district. While there were candidates for the marshalship from other sections of the western part of the state, none of them was pushed very vigorously in opposition to Major Walker, as it was understood that the president recognized the justice of giving the office to a resident of the northwestern corner, and indicated a purpose long ago to name the Erie man when the proper time came.

Major Walker is the son of Hon. John H. Walker, president of the last constitutional convention. He is a member of the Erie county bar. He raised a company, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, during the war. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1883, and was a prominent candidate for speaker. During the previous Cleveland administration he served as special agent at large for the treasury department.

Major Walker, besides the support of Sibley, had the indorsement of the friends of the late William L. Scott and leading Democrats of the section. While he was not formally indorsed by Mr. Harrity or other members of the state administration, they were very friendly to him and put in a good word for him at the white house.

The president is growing very impatient with Pennsylvania Democrats who come to him, not so much to advocate the appointment of friends of their own to office, as to protest against the appointment of persons whom they do not regard as friends. He has on two or three occasions in the last 10 days given expression to his impatience in quite an emphatic manner in talking to members of congress and others.

A couple of gentlemen who saw him last week for the purpose of opposing the nomination of John R. Reed as collector at Philadelphia, were told with considerable bluntness that he was tired of this wrangling and disunion, and wanted an end made of it. He did not think the party in Pennsylvania was in a position to enjoy the luxury of factions, and as far as he was concerned he would do all in his power to discourage the formation of factions.

He alluded to the reports that efforts were making to start a new organization to oppose the regular organization in the state, and intimated that they who engaged in any movement of this kind, merely because they were dissatisfied at the manner in which patronage was distributed, need not look to him for any favors or encouragement. He thought the Democracy of the state should bury whatever differences they had and stand solidly together. This was the way to make the party strong, and it would also greatly simplify his task of selecting proper men for appointment to office in the state.

To Pennsylvania members of congress who called on him to-day the president talked in a similar strain. Representatives McAleer and Mutchler went to see him regarding the Philadelphia appointments, and to them he said with a good deal of emphasis that he would like to see an end of the differences in Pennsylvania. He condemned those who were stirring up disunion and insisted that all sections should get together and settle on good men for appointment to offices. If this was not done he would take the matter of appointments altogether into his own hands and make his selections without regard to indorsements.

Representatives Kribbs and Wolverton to-day saw the president in the interest of the appointment of Senator P. Gray Meek as surveyor of the port. To these gentlemen also the president touched on this matter and urged the necessity of united action.

VIN CLARET.

Some History Concerning the Famous French Wine.

Notes and Queries.

Vin claret was celebrated in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by Olivier Basselin, the festive poet of Normandy, whose Vaux-de-Vire gave the song of "Jolly Nose" to one theater in the Strand, and in due course the name of Vaudeville to another. But Basselin lived in a country whose inhabitants drank cider, and were laughed at by the French for doing so. To us, inquiring where he got his claret he replies:

Je suis ne Bas-Normand, mais ma bouche avinee
Dit estre d'Orleans
Et que le vin clairet, qui est de sa contree,
Je doy loger ceans.

Orleans wine was in vogue 300 years before the battle of Agincourt and 200 years afterward, but then the fashion changed and more than one district has since had its turn. When Beaumarchais makes Figaro say, "Aimez-vous a boire un coup d'excellent bourgogne ou de clairet?" the latter may have intended to indicate the wine of Bordeaux; but, whatever it was at the end of the eighteenth century, Basselin clearly intended wine of Orleans at the end of the fourteenth.

Very Exact.

La Union de Valparaiso.

Judge (to witness)—What is your age, senora?

Witness—I am over 20.

"You must tell me the exact truth."

"Between 20 and 30."

"But when will you be 30?"

"To-morrow, my lord."

A Chestnut Orchard Stolen.

A curious theft has just come to light in northern Delaware. When a farmer who had planted a year ago 250 young chestnut trees went out to look for his grove he found that every young tree had been uprooted and carried off, apparently with the false notion upon the part of the thieves that the chestnuts were of rare varieties.

WILL be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

PARIS SIGNS.

Names and Phrases That Have Special Meanings.

Tid-Bits.

The eternal fitness of things is never lost sight of by Parisians. Even their shop signs are carefully adapted to the character of the wares they advertise. Every place where things are sold, from the largest to the smallest, has its designation.

Some of the names are pretty, some odd and grotesque; some have an inwardness of meaning that has to be sought after, perhaps, but when found its application is unfailingly good. Probably the most familiar illustration is the great establishment known to all the civilized world as "Au Bon Marche."

This does not mean the good market, as some have translated it, but "at the cheap place." A florist's place is called "The Crown of Peace," and when you see that it is near a cemetery you acknowledge the appropriateness of the name. "The Little Balcony," inscribed over a balcony gay with flowers, is an attractive name for a wine shop.

There's quite room enough for a few chairs round a table holding a bottle of wine and glasses. In order to get the full meaning of one old sign: "Better Here Than Opposite," one must learn that a prison once stood across the way from it.

The "Miraculous Draught of Fishes" is seen over both a fishing-tackle shop and a fish market on the banks of the Seine.

Many shops which sell kindling wood and small fuel have the suggestive sign, "Diabolical Charcoal."

The curiosity and the odds and ends shops continue the idea in their funnily appropriate names. Of those are "At the Knick-Knacks of Bygone Times," "At the Old Times," "At the Mascot," etc. The chemists rarely have any signs besides the names of the dealers, but here is a rather nice one, "At the Pharmacy of the Pastor," the little shop standing near the church.

Dairies are often named after saints. For restaurant names, "The Delicacies of a Palace" on one hand, and "At the Pewter Dish" on the other, form about as great a contrast as could be found. And for a shoe shop what could be more delightful than "Cinderella's Shoes."

A MILLIONAIRE BRICKLAYER.

He Worked Bedecked With Diamonds to Save About $2.

St. Louis Republic.

Considerable comment was caused recently in the vicinity of Twelfth and Spruce streets by a bricklayer clad in a high silk hat, Prince Albert coat, with trousers and vest to match. He wore a heavy gold chain, a large, valuable gold watch, had a diamond ring on each hand and a large diamond stud in his shirt front. The bricklayer with the peculiar attire was assisting another man in the garb of a laborer in repairing a brick sidewalk in front of No. 406 South Twelfth street.

The property belongs to the Chouteau estate, and it is said the man is a member of that family and worth a million. By assisting in the work of repairing, the man saved the price of another laborer, probably $2 for the night's work. He is about 60 years old, rather short in stature and has a gray beard. Altogether, his appearance contrasted greatly with the work he did. At a late hour the repairing was still in progress. The old man did not mind the stares and the laughter of the passers.

THE FINAL SALUTE.

An Unintentional Firing on the Field of Appomattox.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There occurred a curious incident of which no mention is made in the books which have treated of the closing scenes at Appomattox. The muskets of the Confederates were allowed to remain stacked on the field. The grass caught fire in some way, and was allowed to burn. So suddenly had the fighting ceased on the morning of the 9th that thousands of the pieces were left loaded. As the flames of the grass crept along the line of stacked muskets the guns were heated to firing heat, and soon there was incessant popping. The balls went up into the air almost straight until the force of the discharge was spent, and then dropped down. To this day the field of surrender is strewn with these bullets, and so little has Appomattox been visited that the balls are easily found.

This firing of the muskets by the burning grass was the only salute that accompanied the surrender. When Lee had received Grant's terms and accepted them the firing of a hundred guns in token of victory was begun, but Grant quickly stopped it.

A CHINESE EXODUS.

Celestials From All Over the World to Return Home.

Prominent Chinamen on the Pacific coast are predicting a big exodus of their countrymen from this continent, and all other lands, to the celestial empire within a year or two. They will go to be present at the big fair which occurs there once in 60 years, and at which every subject of the great emperor tries to be present. "Hundreds of thousands, maybe millions, of Chinese from all parts of the empire and the world will be there," says Interpreter Pon Se, of San Francisco. "All nations will be invited, and everybody ought to go, for it will be the sight of a lifetime." The fair, he says, was founded many centuries ago, and has been held regularly since. He is not sure of the exact date, but it is within two years. Great preparations are being made for it all over the empire and announcement of it will soon be made to the world.

THE personal discomfort, and the worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs and throat which usually attend it, are all remedied by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe medicine for pulmonary disorders and throat affections.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., Y. N.

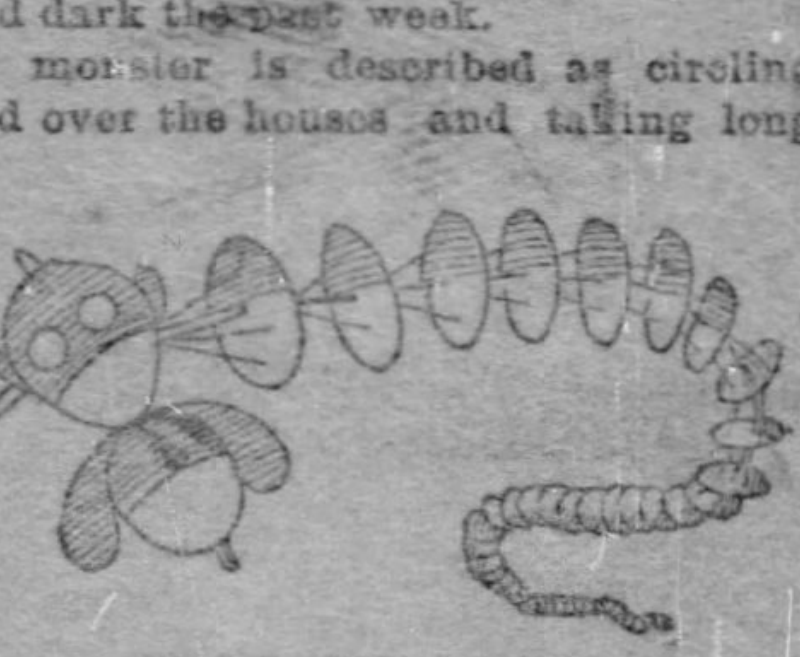
A SNAKE IN THE AIR.

San Francisco Residents Frightened by a Chinese Kite.

San Francisco Examiner.

There are hundreds of people living in the western addition who are willing to affirm that they have seen a snake flying in the air during the hours between sunset and dark the past week.

The monster is described as circling around over the houses and taking long flights here and there through space, finally swooping downward and disappearing among the trees of Golden Gate park.



THE DEVIL KITE.

In the vicinity of the park panhandle the residents know all about the flying snake. They know that two ingenious Chinese servants have constructed a huge serpentine kite, which they fly every evening for the amusement of themselves and the residents of the neighborhood. One of the Chinese is Loui Chung, who works for Peter Creighton, of 109 Baker street, and the other is Ung Loui, employed by Mrs. John at 1021 Haight street.

The kite is 150 feet long, and it trails out against the background of sky and stars in such a snakelike way that it is little wonder that people living at a distance consider it some queer phenomena of the air. It is easy to hold the kite up to a distance of 300 feet, but when it begins to sail to a higher altitude the Chinese find it necessary to take a few turns around a lamp-post with their cord. In hauling the kite down its owners use a windlass.

The kite is composed of three stout cords, along which are strung at intervals of about 20 inches small circular bamboo sticks with crosspieces of bamboo, the whole being covered with heavy Chinese paper. The head of the kite is fashioned in fantastic Chinese style to resemble a demon's head, and the owners have named it "devil kite."

ILL-ASSORTED MARRIAGES.

May and December Rarely Mate Well in Life's Union.

A few years ago a young girl married a famous general amid much comment upon the way in which love leveled age in this union of May and December. It was generally considered that the bride's beauty and freshness were offset by her husband's prominent position in the sight of the whole country. Not very long ago the sister of this same young wife became engaged to another well-known army officer of years, discretion and celebrity. The married lady addressed the most impassioned appeals to the other to reflect upon what she was about to do before it was too late. Among her arguments was this seriously worded complaint: "I know what it is to carry meals upstairs for two years to an old man, and I warn you not to take the care on your shoulders. I know what it is, and you do not."

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Amos Richter	Allegheny
Annie L. Weiss	Allegheny
Paul Claxton	Allegheny
Julia R. Gross	Allegheny
Thos. Blackburn	Pittsburgh
Levina Johnson	Pittsburgh
Charles Schaffer	Robinson township
Ellen Wilsher	Robinson township
John T. Thornton	Pittsburgh
Annie M. Patterson	Wilkinsburg
Eugene Fields	Allegheny
Jessie Lucas	Allegheny
Joseph M. Brooks	Pittsburgh
Bertha M. Heidenreich	Allegheny
John W. Porter	West Deer township
Lulu Coe	Fawn township
William A. Cochran	Leechburg
Catherine Vaillett	Pittsburgh
William Spackman	Allegheny
Regina Luedtke	Allegheny
Louis Koerber	Allegheny
Johanna Kuemmerle	Pittsburgh
John J. Geis	Salina, Kan
Teressa Devine	Allegheny
Albert Grossbeck	Pittsburgh
Mary Scholze	Pittsburgh
John Voegler	Allegheny
Bertha Seiled	Allegheny
James H. Vanasse	Millvale borough
Lulu E. Kearney	Millvale borough
Barney Samuels	Pittsburgh
Celia Reed	Pittsburgh
Frank M. Kirchartz	Penn township
Mary A. Hershey	Penn township
John B. Hanna	McKeesport
Sarah M. Carr	McKeesport
John P. Hoerr	McKeesport
Florence Saxon	McKeesport
Wm. Kerl	Pawnee, Neb
Wilhelmina A. Zahn	Brushton
Shirley Williams	Pittsburgh
Dolly Laudrum	Pittsburgh
Henry Bredendick	Mansfield
Catherine Bluemlein	Pittsburgh
Herbert G. Lee	Allegheny
Roberta M. Ginnoda	Cleveland
A. J. Smallwood	Pittsburgh
Catharine Kelly	Pittsburgh
Thos. J. Patterson	Peters township
Gertrude McCorkle	Snowden township
Edmund N. Moon	Pittsburgh
Edith A. Blackbourn	Pittsburgh
John George Schinaker	Allegheny
Emma Flechsig	Allegheny
Chas. J. Riddle	Pittsburgh
Eliza Wardle	Allegheny
John Clay	Pittsburgh
Ida Hazel	Pittsburgh
John Long	McKeesport
Maggie Haney	McKeesport

DIED.

HARDIE—At her late residence, No. 726 Ward street, Oakland, on Saturday, December 16, 1893, at 2 o'clock A. M., Mrs. REBECCA J. HARDIE, relict of Adam Hardie and mother of Frank D. Moore, cashier of Odd Fellows savings bank, aged 61 years.

FAIRLEY—On Friday, December 15, 1893, AGNES, youngest daughter of Samuel R. and Ella Fairley, aged 1 year 10 months.

COWSER—At Columbus, O., Friday, December 15, 1893, EMMA, daughter of W. D. and Haddie Lupton Cowser, aged 15 months 24 days.

BELTZHOOVER—On Friday, December 15, 1893, at 3 A. M. MARY BELTZHOOVER, in her 71st year.

BRYCE—Saturday afternoon, December 16, 1893, at 4 o'clock, ELIZABETH FRENCH, wife of Robert D. Brice, in the 69th year of her age.

BAYARD—At Philadelphia, Friday, December 15, 1893, TEMPLE BAYARD, son of Mary Temple Bayard and grandson of ex-Auditor-General Temple, aged 23 years.

DONNELL—Entered into rest on Friday, December 15, 1893, at 6 A. M., Mrs. ANN SCOTT DONNELL, widow of John Donnell, in the 95th year of her age.

GAFFNEY—At Munson, Ind., on Thursday, December 14, 1893, at 9 P. M., Mrs. ELLEN GAFFNEY, widow of James Gaffney.

MAHER—On Saturday morning, December 16, 1893, Mrs. CATHERINE MAHER, mother of Mrs. Mary Seymour, in her 83d year.

MOORE—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Pier, 257 Craig street, East End, Friday, December 15, 1893, at 2:20 P. M., JAMES MOORE, in the 82d year of his age.

WARD—At the residence of his daughter, No. 80 Gibbon street, on Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 8 o'clock A. M., Mrs. MARY WARD, in her 85th year.

WOOD—At her residence, 20 Sampson street, Allegheny, on Friday, December 15, 1893, at 11 A. M., Mrs. SARAH L. WOOD, aged 59 years, wife of Samuel M. Wood.

WEBB—On Thursday, December 14, 1893, at 10:20 P. M., ANDREW WEBB, aged 63 years.

WHITE—On Friday, December 15, 1893, at 12 o'clock (noon), Mrs. MARY, wife of Thomas White, at Braddock, in her 80th year.

WAUGAMAN—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, December 14, 1893, at 7:30 o'clock, DAVID C. WAUGAMAN, nephew of T. D. Casey, in the 35th year of his age.

QUINN—On Wednesday, December 13, 1893, at 12:30 P. M., JOHN QUINN, in the 55th year of his age.

O'CONNOR—At Mercy hospital on Friday evening, December 15, 1893, PATRICK O'CONNOR, in his 26th year.

KNOLL—On Friday, December 15, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., MAGDALENA, widow of Jacob Knoll, in her 54th year.

BECK—On Sunday, December 17, 1893, at P. M., KATIE BECK, nee Sheen, eldest daughter of Joseph L. and Sadie Beck.

CARRIER—At Rock Creek, O., on Sunday, December 17, 1893, CHARLES, son of Harriet and the late Charles Carrier, formerly of 116 Forty-first street, city, aged 22 months.

DALY—On Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 10 P. M., BRIDGET, beloved wife of Philip Daly.

FRIEL—On Saturday, December 16, 1893, JEREMIAH FRIEL.

GALLAGHER—At his residence, 518 Second avenue, near Lock No. 1, on Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 3:30 P. M., JOHN GALLAGHER.

HOTZ—On December 17, 1893, at 6:30 A. M., ANNA MARY HOTZ, widow of Sebastian Hotz, aged 64 years.

HARPER—On Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 10:30 P. M., Squire V. J. HARPER, at his residence, Finleyville, Washington county, Pa., in his 49th year.

KENNEDY—On Sunday, December 17, 1893, JAMES A., son of Ezekiel and Margaret Kennedy, in the 38th year of his age.

McGINTY—On Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 6:45 P. M., FRANCIS B. McGINTY, aged 30 years 2 months and 7 days.

POTTER—At the residence of his son-in-law, George Herron, No. 1441 Penn avenue, on Monday afternoon, December 18, 1893, at 1:25 o'clock, JOSEPH R., father of Curtis and James Potter, aged 78 years and 8 months.

SANDERS—At his residence, 154 River avenue, Allegheny, on Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 6:25 A. M., FREDERICK WILLIAM SANDERS, beloved husband of the late Mrs. Caroline Sanders, nee Shoemaker, in the 60th year of his age.

SCHWARTZ—On Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 2 A. M., HENRY LUDWIG FRIEDERICK SCHWARTZ, aged 82 years 6 months and 15 days.

WEBB—At Freedom, Pa., Sabbath morning, December 17, 1893, WILFORD H. WEBB.

WEAVER—On Saturday morning, December 16, 1893, at 8:11, JOHN KENNEDY, only child of Lewis B. and Nellie Kennedy Weaver, aged 4 months and 3 days.

WIBLE—On Saturday, December 16, 1893, at 4 A. M., HARRISON WIBLE, in his 75th year.

WILSON—Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 8:15 P. M., CORNELIUS, son of Patrick and Annie Wilson, aged 6 months and 7 days.

STEVENSON—On Tuesday, December 19, 1893, at 3 o'clock A. M., WALTER ARMSTRONG, only son of Robert H. and Mary E. Stevenson, of West Newton, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Armstrong, of Allegheny, aged 3 years 3 months.

POTTER—At the residence of his son-in-law, George Herron, No. 1441 Penn avenue, on Monday afternoon, December 18, 1893, at 1:25 o'clock, JOSEPH R., father of Curtis and James Potter, aged 78 years 8 months.

McANDREWS—On Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 4:30 P. M., SOPHIA SCHWEITZER, wife of Thomas A. McAndrews, aged 24 years.

MOFFAT—At his residence, Bell avenue, Allegheny, on Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 8:45 P. M., ALEXANDER MOFFAT, aged 60 years.

MILLER—On Monday, December 18, 1893, at 9 o'clock A. M., Mrs. SARAH TOMLINSON MILLER, aged 55 years.

McELFRESH—On Monday, December 18, 1893, at 4:20 P. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH ARBUCKLE McELFRESH, widow of Abraham McElfresh, in the 85th year of her age.

MULLEN—On Monday, December 18, 1893, at 11:30 P. M., SAMUEL A. MULLEN, in his 28th year.

LANE—At her residence, No. 101 Fountain street, Allegheny, Saturday evening, December 16, 1893, Mrs. MARGARET LANE, in the 69th year of her age.

KUHNS—At her residence, Greensburg, Pa., at 5 o'clock A. M. Monday, December 18, 1893, Mrs. ELLEN KUHNS, in her 68th year.

KUHL—On Saturday, December 16, 1893, at 6:10 o'clock P. M., ANTON KUHL, in the 66th year of his age.

HAMMERLE—Monday, December 18, 1893, at 1:30 P. M., ROY L. HAMMERLE, infant son of Charles and Carrie Hemmerle, aged 3 months 10 days.

HASER—On Monday, December 18, 1883, at 6 A. M., ELIZABETH, wife of J. C. Haser, nee Schneiderlochner, in her 28th year.

GIBSON—On Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 4 P. M., of heart failure, Prof. GEORGE GIBSON, in his 72d year.

DELO—In San Antonio, Tex., on Tuesday, December 19, 1893, Rev. J. HOWE DELO, of Pittsburgh, aged 31 years.

CARR—On Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 4:30 P. M., JOHN A. CARR, in his 45th year.

BURKE—On Monday morning, December 18, 1893, at 9 A. M., MARTIN P. BURKE, in his 42d year.

B. & B.

MORE FOR THE MONEY.

Perhaps the most plausible reason yet given for this store being so crowded in every department—this HOLIDAY SEASON—was the one given by a customer: "You get more for the money."

On this very same line, with the advent of the new year, we mean to increase the business of this store—every department it it—and will make the "more for the money" so apparent than even "he who runs may read." And we know you'll not be slow in appreciating our efforts in this direction.

And your LETTER ORDERS—try our "SHOPPING BY MAIL" system.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists
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STOCK FARM

Containing 485 Acres—Healthy Section. Handsome Dwelling. Shady Yards. Near Depot. Orchard select fruit; well watered; hardwood timber; mild climate. Free catalogue containing many bargains. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.
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MANLY PURITY

To cleanse the blood, skin, and scalp of every eruption, impurity, and disease, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or ulcerative, no agency in the world is so speedy, economical, and unfailing as the

CUTICURA

Remedies, consisting of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier and greatest of humor remedies. In a word, they are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, and may be used in the treatment of every humor and disease, from eczema to scrofula, with the most gratifying and unfailing success. Sold everywhere.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORP., Boston.
"How to Cure Blood Humors" mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough hands and falling hair cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

RHEUMATIC PAINS

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price, 25c.

Oriental Rugs

An *Oriental Rug* is especially appropriate as a *Christmas Gift.*

A fine Oriental Rug is as much a Work of Art as a fine painting.

It has been described as "A Poem in Color." It surpasses all other known floor coverings in durability.

Age only improves the softness of its coloring, and develops its silky sheen, in spite of the grime of Smoky Pittsburgh.

Our stock of Oriental Rugs is exceptionally large and carefully selected, and the prices from 20 to 25 per cent below the prices ruling last season. The assortment covers a wide range of sizes and prices, and a great variety of qualities and nationalities—such as

Nomad
Enile
Cabule
Kirman
Persian
Kazac
Milas
Irad
Oushak

Bokhara
Indo-Persian
Ghiordes
Afghan
Karrabagh
Gulistan
Demerjig
Anatolia
Daghestan

O. McCLINTOCK & Co.
FURNITURE·CARPETS·CURTAINS
BEDDING
33 FIFTH AVE.

The Hutchison Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer, Sewickley, Pa.

A CARD—Since my removal to Pittsburgh from Allegheny, my practice has grown to such proportions that it became necessary to obtain commodious quarters for the accommodation of my cancer patients, and I have, at an enormous expense, purchased the well-known HUTCHISON HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER, at SEWICKLEY.

In addition to the hospital property I have also purchased the Hutchison treatment for the cure of Cancer, and retained under contract the services of Dr. Hutchison and the entire hospital corps, including physicians, nurses, cooks, etc., who, in connection with my own coterie of physicians and assistants, will be prepared to treat all CANCERS and CANCEROUS DISEASES, TUMORS and MALIGNANT ULCERS on any part of the body, and all NON-CONTAGIOUS DISEASES successfully. Correspondence solicited. Communications of inquiry can be addressed to my offices, 907 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

Dr. J. A. Burgoon's office hours for consultation at Pittsburgh are from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 6 to 9 P. M., where I treat successfully all cases of Tape Worms, Catarrh and all Secret Diseases, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Stomach Troubles and kindred diseases.
W-tf

STEAMSHIPS.

HOLIDAY REMITTANCES to the old country by draft, money order or cable at New York rates. Max Schamberg & Co., foreign bankers, 527 Smithfield st., established 1866. Agency for all steamship lines to the European continent.
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GREAT SPECIAL SALE

......WITH......

25%

Refunded In Cash . . .

You can now buy Christmas Presents at January Clearance Sale Prices.

FLEISHMAN & CO.,

504, 506 AND 508 MARKET ST.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

STORE OPEN EVERY NIGHT UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

A REMARKABLE OFFER!

JUST THINK OF IT! THREE PAPERS EVERY WEEK!

THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST has perfected a clubbing arrangement with the following publications at a rate that cannot be duplicated—good for a short time only—every one a first-class journal:

	CLUBBING PRICES.
The New York Ledger (America's great story paper), $2.00 per year THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.75
The Ladies' Home Journal, $1.00 per year THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.85
The Cosmopolitan Magazine, $1.50 per year THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$2.15
The National Stockman and Farmer, $1.50 per year THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.90
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